Newport Mercury.

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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1758, and is now in its **one hundred and forty-fourth year.** It is the oldest newspaper in the Union, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of **forty-eight columns** filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

Painters Are Uneasy.

There is a prospect of a strike among the painters of Newport in the near future unless matters are satisfactorily adjusted within a few days. The trouble has been brewing for some little time and now appears to have come to a head, with the chances in favor of a peaceful settlement.

There is quite a strong local union of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. Some little time since the union made a demand for $2.80 per day, an increase of about 30 cents over the present wages paid them. The master painters thereupon organized for mutual protection and stated that they were unable to grant the demand. Christopher P. Ward is president of the Master Painters Association and William P. Hayman is secretary.

On Thursday one of the general officers of the national brotherhood, George F. Hedrick, first general vice president, came here to attempt to settle the dispute. Special meetings of the local union and of the master painters were held and Mr. Hedrick visited both meetings, in an attempt to harmonize matters. The claim of the master painters is that, leaving aside the question of the justice of the demand, this is no time to request an increase of wages as the contracts for the present season have mostly been made, on the basis of the old scale of wages.

Another meeting will be held tonight and it is probable that a peaceful settlement will be reached.

The Bristol Ferry Road.

The first meeting of the incorporators of the Newport & Bristol Ferry Electric Railway Company since the granting of the charter, was held in the Mercury building Tuesday afternoon. All the incorporators were present and Sheriff James Anthony was chosen chairman and Henry T. Gibbs secretary. It was voted to accept the charter. A general discussion of plans followed and a committee was appointed to inquire into the situation and report at a later meeting. This committee consists of Melville Bull, E. A. Brown, F. B. Coggeshall, G. A. Weaver, Henry C. Anthony and George Lawton. They will thoroughly investigate to find out what can be done, what the approximate expense will be, and how the road can best be financed.

The government is doing a vast amount of work at its new station Bradford, formerly Portsmouth Grove. A new depot building has been erected. A railroad road bed has been graded and the rails laid most of the way to the water. Work on the new wharf is being pushed rapidly, new surveys are being made and preparations are being made for large improvements, which the government proposes to make at this place. The new residence for the party in charge of the grounds is a very handsome building and stands in a conspicuous part of the government property.

Alderman O'Neill and Councilman Shanahan have been in Fall River this week and took occasion to examine the pavements; there in connection with the proposed new pavement for Thames street. It is the belief of many that wooden blocks are not the most desirable for the street and it is quite probable that sheet asphalt, of a different character from that now laid, will again be the form of pavement selected. Granite blocks are generally considered the most durable but the noise of passing vehicles is against them.

Mr. Arthur O. Pritchard of the Union Theological Seminary in New York is spending the Easter holidays with his father in this city.

Dr. William T. Bull of New York and his brother, Congressman Melville Bull, have been in the city this week.

A Peculiar Case.

The sight of the ambulance or police patrol wagon rushing up and down Thames street with clanging gong shortly before eight o'clock Wednesday morning startled the large number of persons who were hurrying to begin their daily duties, leading them to think that there had been a murder or a large burglary at the very least. The incident was found to be more in the nature of a civil case than a case for the police, however.

Joseph Donar of New York, who had been working in this city for some little time, died at his boarding house and undertaker Langley was summoned to prepare the body for removal to Providence where it was to be interred. The remains were placed on the boat for Providence Wednesday morning.

When the New York boat arrived early that same morning a friend of the deceased landed here with the intention of taking the body back to New York. Being unable to stop the arrangements already made he appealed to Captain Garnett who accompanied him to the Providence boat, but as the certificate and permit for removal complied with all the requirements of law he could do nothing.

Methodist Conference.

The arrangements are completed for the meetings of the sixty-second annual Southern New England Methodist Conference, which will open in Rockville, Ct., on Tuesday evening, April 1. About 226 visitors are expected. Bishop S. M. Merrill, who will preside, is the oldest acting bishop of the Methodist church. He will be entertained by Rev. W. A. Luce, pastor of the Rockville Methodist church. The Southern New England Conference includes all the territory in Connecticut east of the Connecticut river, all of the state of Rhode Island, and the southeastern part of Massachusetts. The Rockville Methodist church is one of the largest and most prosperous churches in the Norwich district, having valuable church property, and is now out of debt. There has been a debt of about $900, incurred in part through the extensive improvements made in the church property last year, but it was announced, this week, that this debt had been pledged, with the exception of $50, which amount will be raised before the conference.

Bids for the lease of Freebody Park, the old base ball grounds, were opened by the overseers of the poor on Monday. The bids were much higher than expected in view of the fact that the property has hitherto brought in only $100 a year. The bids were as follows: Buffington & Co., Providence, $1,800; Newport Amusement Company $1,200; H. N. Gifford, $1,025; W. S. Rogers, $800; William Shepley, $750; J. W. Gorman, $555 and the receipts for one day other than a holiday. The same kind of amusement will be furnished by Buffington & Co. as Gorman gave last year.

The A. C. Titus Company are making extensive improvements to their store on Thames street and will soon have one of the largest and best equipped stores in New England. They have been hampered for some time by a lack of space available for showing their goods to the best advantage and will overcome this by using the whole of their present building for show rooms, all store rooms being outside. A large shipping room is now being built for them on the property of the First National Bank, adjoining their present building.

James Murray, a private of marines at the Training Station, was drowned in the harbor last Saturday night. Murray was a passenger on the last trip of launch Annie from the city to the station and in some way fell overboard. The launch was stopped but those on board were unable to save him.

The annual meeting of the Island Cemetery Corporation, which was set for Monday evening, was passed owing to a lack of quorum. The three retiring trustees will therefore hold over. They are Robert S. Franklin, Lewis L. Simmons and Grant P. Taylor. Treasurer Stevens read his annual report.

The engagement of Miss Estelle Willoughby, daughter of Lieutenant and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby, of Newport, and Mr. Clayton Dixon, son of Mr. H. P. Dixon, of Philadelphia, has been announced at St. Augustine, Fla., where the Willoughbys are spending the winter.

Hose reel No. 8 was returned to duty Monday, having been thoroughly repaired and repainted. Driver Ward who was injured a few weeks ago in the runaway that wrecked the reel, though at the station, is not yet able to go on active duty.

Col. and Mrs. John H. Wetherell are visiting friends in New York.

Recent Deaths.

James Openshaw.

Mr. James Openshaw died at his home on Prospect Hill street last Sunday night after a considerable illness. His health had been poor for a number of years but he was apparently as well Sunday evening as he had been for some time. He was found dead in bed by members of his family.

Mr. Openshaw was a native of England but had spent all his life in this country, having been brought here as a baby by his parents. He attended school in Newport and while yet a boy was apprenticed to the plumber's trade, which he learned thoroughly. Subsequently he entered the employ of the late Nathan M. Chafee, afterward N. M. Chafee & Co., Mr. Samuel McAdam being the other partner. After Mr. Chafee's death in 1887 Mr. McAdam bought his share and the next year the the firm became McAdam and Openshaw. Upon Mr. McAdam's retirement Mr. Openshaw continued the business and later took his sons into partnership, himself retiring from active business some three years ago.

Mr. Openshaw had been prominent in political as well as business circles, having served as a member of both branches of the city council. He was a prominent Odd Fellow, being a member and Past Grand of Rhode Island Lodge, and of Aquidneck Encampment, and a charter member of Esther Rebekah Lodge. He had also been connected with Newport Lodge, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks; of the Foresters of America, Knights and Ladies of Honor and Roger Williams Lodge, Sons of St. George.

Mr. Openshaw leaves a widow, Mrs. Margaret (Kelley) Openshaw, and seven children, Edward W., Samuel R., Mrs. William H. Crowell, Ella F., Albert B. H., James M. and Sidney P. Openshaw.

John M. Holt.

Mr. John M. Holt died suddenly at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William C. Thurston, where he boarded, on Oak street Saturday night. He had been in his usual health apparently during the day and when he retired that evening he made no complaint. Sunday morning when he was called for breakfast, there was no response and when the door was opened he was found dead in bed. The medical examiner was called and found that death was due to heart disease, no inquest being deemed necessary.

Mr. Holt was well known in Newport where he had lived all his life. He was a member of many societies and took a great interest in them. He was associated with Nathaniel Greene Council, Order of American Mechanics, Redwood Lodge, No. 11, Knights of Pythias, and of Davis Division, Uniform Rank, K. P.

Mr. Holt was a carpenter by trade and was a son of the late William J. Holt. He leaves a son, Dr. Frank S. Holt, and a married daughter who resides at Ipswich, Mass. A brother, Mr. William S. Holt, also survives him.

Funeral services were held on Tuesday and were attended by the organizations of which he was a member.

Frank W. Andrews, Jr.

Mr. Frank W. Andrews, Jr., died in Rome on Saturday last after a brief illness of pneumonia. He was the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Andrews of Boston, who are among the best known of our summer residents. He was about 35 years old. At the time of his death Mr. Andrews was travelling in Europe with his father and mother and his death was entirely unexpected. Besides his parents a brother, Mr. Paul A. Andrews, of this city survives him. The remains will be brought to this country for interment.

Mr. Andrews was a member of many leading clubs of the country, including the Newport Casino and Newport Reading Room.

Mrs. James G. Swinburne is in a private hospital in Providence for treatment for her eyes. She has been undergoing treatment at this institution for some six weeks and the eye specialist is so much pleased with her improvement in that short time that he promises complete recovery.

The new administration building and waiting room at the Island Cemetery was formally accepted by the trustees of the corporation on Wednesday. A public inspection of the new building will be given in the near future as soon as the furnishings, etc. are, completed.

The British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefote, will make his summer headquarters at Newport, where he has taken a cottage.

Rev. William H. Fish observed his ninetieth birthday on Tuesday. Mr. Fish was born in this city on March 25, 1812.

The summer's influx of colored farm hands from the south has begun and is regarded as a sure indication of spring.

Will Preach No More.

Rev. Charles Hunt Porter, Jr., Resigns His Newport Pastorate and will Leave the Ministry.

Rev. Charles Hunt Porter, Jr., pastor of the Channing Memorial church, has resigned his pastorate and has announced his intention of retiring from the ministry. This decision was announced by him at the close of the morning service last Sunday, when after a few words explaining that this course was not actuated by any lack of support on the part of the members of the church, he read the following letter:

To the Corporation of the Channing Memorial Church:

My Dear People: The withdrawal of a minister from his church is usually occasioned by one of two reasons; either the call to a new and larger field, or else the insuperably unfortunate relations between pastor and people. I have neither sought nor received an invitation to another pastorate; nor have I found a lack of co-operation which would induce me to sever my relations with you at this time. But another consideration, entirely personal in its character, has persuaded me that it is my duty to tender you the resignation of my pastorate.

Experience sometimes discovers to a man that he seems temperamentally incapable of carrying out the work of his chosen profession to his own satisfaction and to that also of his patrons. If the fact is evidence only of a passing mood, his discouragement may be soon dispelled. If however, it is a matter of repeated experience, it calls for thoughtful consideration. Such consideration has long been forced upon me. In some duties of my profession I have always felt readily at home; in others I have proved very incapable. Yet the ministry, of all professions, demands a man's complete enlistment. The question of withdrawal has thus confronted me, and it has been no easy matter for me to see my way. I have stood between long habit and most precious association on the one hand, and very practical difficulties of taste and talent on the other. But after long and careful reflection, I have decided to withdraw from the active ministry. This conclusion, therefore, makes my immediate withdrawal also from your church a matter of justice to you as well as of necessity to myself.

I cannot sever my relations with Channing Memorial Church without recalling the unanimity of your invitation two years ago, the cordiality of your reception to me, and the interest and sympathy which have helped me in my pastorate. For them all, I thank you, and the members of the congregation whom you represent. My service has been very small; I can but say that, whether from the pulpit, or in the house of mourning, or at the study class, my abiding purpose has been to say the word which might bring light.

May God prosper you under a new guidance in the future. May unity of spirit and comradeship in work make your church life worthy its honorable traditions. I leave with you my cordial and earnest good wishes for every one whom my pastorate has given me the privilege to know.

Smith Parsonage, Newport, R. I., March 22, 1902.

Mr. Porter has filled the pastorate of this church since June 3, 1900. He has been much sought after as a speaker on public occasions and at dinners and private gatherings. Since residing here Mr. Porter has been elected president of the Unity Club and has taken much interest in other secular affairs. He is a native of Quincy, Mass.

Mr. Porter will probably remain as pastor of the Channing Church until June.

A preliminary meeting for the purpose of forming a Republican club was held in Mercury Hall Wednesday evening. The meeting was attended by many of the most prominent members of the Republican party in Newport. Addresses were made and a committee was appointed to frame an organization and select a list of officers and report at a subsequent meeting. This committee consists of Ex Mayor Garrettson, Messrs. Thomas B. Congdon, William P. Carr, Benjamin F. Tanner, William P. Sheffield, Jr., Joseph Barrett and James McLeish.

It is understood that a petition is to be put in circulation soon asking the Old Colony Street Railway Co. to lay new rails in Bath road and to pave the street between the rails. The dwellers on Broadway and Spring streets having got so good a road the Bath road people think they ought now to have consideration.

The two new batteries at Fort Adams will be named Battery Reilley and Battery Talcot in honor of Captain Henry J. Reilly, Fifth Artillery, killed at Pekin, and Lieut. Colonel Silas Talcot who fought in the Revolution.

Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie has been detached from the Training Station and ordered to the Chicago as fleet paymaster of the European station. Mrs. and Miss Cowie will start for Europe soon.

The ruins of the Johnston mill, which was burned last week, are rapidly disappearing as Mr. Johnston has a large gang of men at work clearing away the debris preparatory to rebuilding.

The number of arrests for the last few years is as follows: 1898, 388; 1899, 358; 1900, 370; from June 1, 1901, to March 22, 1902, 345.

Easter Music.

Tomorrow will be Easter Sunday and if the weather proves fair there will undoubtedly be a large attendance at the churches. Many of the churches are arranging for magnificent floral decorations and in all of them plants and flowers will be conspicuous. Special services for the day have been arranged and appropriate music has been rehearsed. The most important musical programmes are as follows:

First Presbyterian Church.

Morning Service:
Voluntary, Christ the Lord is Risen Today
Invocation
Responsive Reading
Recitation, Past is the Night
Infant Class
Retta's First Easter Gift, Christine Stewart
At Easter, Edwin Anderson
Singing by Junior Christian Endeavorers
Easter Lessons 5 girls
Solo Marion Hulre
The Lily's Sermon, Lawrence Magner
I Believe, 8 boys
Page 181 Pentecostal Hymns
The Buried Flower
"Easter Morn" W. H. Neidlinger
Miss Gosling
Recitation with chorus by Infant Class
Scripture verses Mr. Mindle's Class
Page 112 Pentecostal Hymns
Lo, the Cross is full of Healing
Christ is Risen
Reading, Miss Greenman
Review of Quarter's Lessons
Address by the Pastor
Singing Beautiful Morning Day of Hope

St. John's Church.

Rev. Fr. Beattie assisted by Rev. Fr. Yardley of St. Stephen's College.

At 7.00 and 8:00 Low masses for communion.

10:30 Solemn Procession and High Mass.

Processional Hail! Festal Day.
Farmer's Mass in B flat (preacher Fr. Yardley)

8:00 Children's service.

7:30 Solemn Vespers.

Magnificat } Smart in B flat.
Nunc dimittis }
Anthem Awake, thou that sleepest Stainer

Organist William R. Boone. Henry L. Jeter, 'cello, will assist.

St. Mary's Church.

The masses at St. Mary's Church on Easter Sunday will be at 7, 8:30, 9:30, and 10:30. At the 9:30 mass the junior choir will sing the following hymns: "The Easter Triumph", "He is Risen", "With Joy we Hail," Alleluia chorus.

At 10:30 solemn high mass: Rev. Fr. W. B. Meenan celebrant, Rev. Fr. P. A. Cronan, deacon, Rev. Fr. M. F. Reddy sub-deacon.

Prelude Fanfar of Trumpets Lemmen
Organ
Processional Hark, Hark
Sanctuary Choir
Kyrie and Gloria Leprevost
Credo from Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass.
Offertory "Regina Coeli" Vervolitte
Sanctus from Gounod's St. Cecilia Mass
Agnus Dei Perlet
Recessional Viva Leone Gounod

At the Solemn Vespers at 7:30 the following musical programme will be rendered:

Domine ad adjuvandum, Dixit
Dominus & Laudate Dominum E. Marzo
Hail to the King Eternal
Baritone solo with male chorus
Magnificat from Mozart's 12th Mass
"Regina Coeli" Vervolitte
O Salutaris U. Mattfield
Tenor solo
Tantum Ergo
Chorus
Recessional Unfold Ye Portals from Redemption Gounod

The soloists are Mrs. Fredericks, Miss Mollie Danahy, and Miss May Shantcler, sopranos; Miss Annie Hayes, contralto; Mr. Jos. Duhaime, tenor; and Messrs. John Leddy and Thomas Connelly, bass, with a chorus of forty five voices under the direction of Professor A. Commette, organist. The programme will be repeated the following Sunday.

St. Joseph's Church.

At the 8 and 9 o'clock masses the girls' choirs will sing Easter hymns. At 10:30 the following programme will be rendered:

Prelude Merker
Vidi Aquam Gregorian
Leonard's mass in B flat
Offertorium Veni Jesu Cherubini
Recessional Hymn "Queen of Heaven Rejoice," Boys' Choir
March Calkin

Vespers at 7:30 p. m:
Voluntary R Ink
Vespers, Gregorian Chant
Veni Jesu Cherubini
Regina Coeli Werner
O Salutaris Hostia Rossini
Tantum Ergo Fr. Schmid
Recessional Hymn "Queen of Heaven Rejoice," Boys' Choir
March, Hallelujah Chorus from the Messiah Handel

The choir recently organized of 30 voices, will render the above programme, Loury Louis organist.

St. George's Church.

MATINS 10:45.

Processional, Hymn 119 Naylor
Christ Our Passover Roberts
Te Deum, Barrett
Benedictus, Girard
Hymn, 121 Palestrina

HOLY EUCHARIST.

Kyrie, Rev. E. V. Hall
Gloria Tibi, "
Hymn
Gloria Hall
Offertorium Hail Festal Day
Sursum Corda "
Sanctus "
Benedictus qui venit "
Agnus Dei "
Gloria in Excelsis "
Recessional Hymn 123

EVENSONG.

Processional, Hymn 119 Sullivan
Psalter, Psalms 124, 116, 118
Magnificat in F Tours
Nunc dimittis "
Hymn 119
Offertorium, He is Risen Stoper
Recessional, Hymn 119 Naylor

Edward Perry Lake, choirmaster.

Central Baptist Church.

Miss Mary L. Slocum, soprano; Mrs. H. H. Smith, alto; Dr. H. H. Luther, tenor; Mr. Karl M. Stone, bass; Mrs. T. W. Freeborne, organist and director. The choir will be assisted by Mr. F. J. McCloskey, violinist.

Morning:

Prelude, violin and organ, "Abendlied," op. 130, No. 2 Josef Rheinberger
Anthem, with violin obligato, "O Risen Lord," William Arms Fisher
Ascription "Blessing and Honor," J. H. Cornell
Response The Lord's Prayer, H. N. Bartlett
Offertory solo, "My Hope is in the Everlasting," fr. "The Daughter of Jairus," Sir John Stainer.
Dr. Luther
Postlude, Finale fr. the 2d organ symphony Charles Marie Widor

Evening:

Prelude, violin and organ, Air de la Pentecote fr. the Pfingst cantata, J. S. Bach
Anthem "God hath appointed a Day" Berthold Tours
Offertory solo, with violin obligato, "The Angel's Easter Song," J. Hyatt Brewer.
Miss Slocum
Carol "Hallelujah" Edward Tuckerman Porter
Carols by the school
a "Jesus lives" C. L. Geelert, 1757
b "Christ the Lord is risen again," M. Weisse, 1531 J. Rosenmuller, 1619-1658
Postlude Festival March fr. organ suite, op. 25 No. 1, Arthur Foote

Smith Estate Sued.

Fifty thousand dollars is the amount of the ad damnum asked in a suit filed this week in U. S. Circuit Court by the firm of Keck, Mosser & Co. of New York against Clark Burdick of Newport, administrator of the estate of the late Howard Smith of this city.

The claim is in the nature of a book account. The declaration sets forth that a considerable time prior to the 26th of March, 1894, Mr. Smith was owner of Milton Tannery in West Virginia. He agreed to tan hides for the plaintiffs at the sum of 8½ cents per pound upon the selling weight of leather in New York and Boston, the hides to remain at all times the property of the plaintiffs, although Mr. Smith had the right to buy for cash any or all of the leather made at certain named rates.

It is set forth that after entering upon work under this agreement the plaintiffs made advances of cash to Mr. Smith on his request, the whole amount of money expended to and for him being $200,046.02. They received money from him for leather made from the hides they had furnished, and they claim that on the first day of January, 1901, there was $30,450.40 due them; that they presented this claim to the administrator of Mr. Smith's estate, and that he refused payment.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Coronet Council No. 83, Royal Arcanum occurs early in April and the occasion will be observed on April 11th by an entertainment in Odd Fellows Hall. The affair is in the hands of a good committee and a general all around good time may be expected.

Tug Joseph Stickney with three barges, from South Amboy to Providence, lost the barge Henry J. DeVinne with 600 tons of coal, which sunk off Castle Hill Thursday noon. The crew were rescued and the barge was beached.

The contractors for the new Vanderbilt out ward at the Newport Hospital have arrived and are getting their materials ready to begin work.

Middletown.

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING. The annual town meeting of the qualified electors of Middletown will be held at the town hall next Wednesday beginning at ten o'clock, notices to that effect having been posted in the town. Town officers will be chosen, the rate of tax determined for another year and appropriations made for the support of the public schools, the repair and construction of the highways and providing for all other required municipal expenditures. Four propositions relating to the repair and improvement of highways will be considered and voted on. One appropriating $1,400 for ordinary repairs, another appropriating $6,000 for building stone roads, also a proposition to appropriate $1,000 for the betterment of the west end of the highway extending from Paradise avenue around by the Hanging Rocks to Third Beach road, and a proposition to appropriate $1,000 for filling, stoning and improving that part of Green End avenue lying at the base of Honeyman's Hill. These four propositions call for an expenditure of $9,400, and if all are carried will increase the outlay on highways about $2,000 as compared with last year. So far as known there are not to be many contests in the election of town officers and if there is a disposition to make changes the fact has not been as yet made manifest. Last year there was no opposition at all and no ballot was demanded in the election of any town officer.

An attendance of nearly thirty persons was present at the regular meeting of Aquidneck grange Thursday evening in the Town Hall. Conferring of the first and second degrees on a candidate occupied the first of the evening. After the initiation the grange was in charge of the Lecturer when the following program was rendered:

Piano selections; "A signal from Mars" by Miss Sadie E. Peckham; Reading paper Miss Beth Peckham on "The relationship between the school and the home;" Vocal solo Happy Days, by John Peckham; Reading extracts of Adam by "Mark Twain," by Reuben W. Peckham. At the close of the meeting refreshments were served. The next meeting April 10, the subjects will be for lecturer's hour, "Which shall it be, comfort in the home or money in the bank?" "Does farming afford better opportunities for the employment of life than other occupations?"

Election of Officers.

Miantonomoh Golf Club.

President—A. C. Landers.
Vice Presidents—Fred. P. Sands, H. B. Congdon, Charles M. Bull and Joseph W. Paul.
Secretary—W. C. Cozzens.
Treasurer—Edward S. Peckham.
Board of Governors for One Year—Miss Myra Reynolds.
Board of Governors for Two Years—A. S. Sherman, Clark Burdick, Mrs. A. C. Landers, John H. Wetherell and Miss Alice Brownell.

THE SPUR OF FATE

By Ashley Towne

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CHAPTER VIII.

THE FALL OF GREDSKOV.

THEY darted from the dungeon only a few minutes before the armed guards entered to obey the command of Stanovitch. The cries of the prisoners, who were being ruthlessly murdered, rang through the corridors of the prison. Kevski led Darrell by a dark and narrow way into a dungeon similar to the one he had quit. But here there was evidence that the guard had already been to obey the commands of the general. Two young mountaineers lay upon the earthen floor, with the life-blood flowing from gaping wounds in their breasts and throats.

There was a window in this dungeon, as in Darrell's. It opened directly over a stone stairway leading to a parapet in the defenses of the city. There were bars in the window, but Kevski found an iron instrument, with which the two men wrenched the bars away. Then they climbed through the window and ran up the stairway. In a small room on top of the wall there was a gunroom or small armory. Here were some spare uniforms that were held for the soldiers of the garrison. Darrell put on one of them over his other clothing.

"Now we must take our places with the defenders," said Kevski.

He had scarcely uttered the words when a lieutenant on the lookout for stragglers appeared at the door and ordered them to follow him. They joined a party of a dozen men and when they emerged from the prison fell into line with a company that was forming. It was a motley crew, but was officered by experienced soldiers and well enough armed. Presently Darrell found himself upon the walls in a position commanding a view of a stretch of land so rough as to preclude the idea that an assault would be made at that point.

The nearest line of the enemy was upward of 500 yards distant, and there was a scattering and useless fire from both sides. Two batteries of light field guns were visible farther back, but they were not in action. Between them and the skirmish line a considerable body of troops in fairly good formation were moving around to the right. From that direction came the heaviest firing, and there seemed to be considerable artillery at work. Wild shots from these guns occasionally flew clear over the town, and this fire, almost in their rear, constituted the chief danger of the defenders at the point where Darrell was posted. Some shells burst rather close, but no one was hurt.

Darrell's share in the battle consisted in firing often enough to escape attracting the attention of an officer, but under the circumstances he found no difficulty in avoiding the chance of hitting any of the besiegers, whom he viewed as friends.

Presently the faint sound of cheering floated across the rugged expanse from the lines of the encircling enemy. It came from the left, where there were trees that interrupted the view, and the cause of it was not immediately obvious. Soon, however, some mounted officers appeared heading a force which even at the distance showed a superiority of drill and equipment. The sound of the cheering increased. Evidently some idol of the army was among the officers. One of them, indeed, was seen to be distinguished by a rich attire, and the sunlight flashed upon his plumed cap and the hilt of his sword as if they were set with jewels. A long cloak of scarlet hung from his shoulders, and that, too, seemed to be jeweled upon the clasps at the throat.

The word ran along the ranks of the defenders upon the wall:

"That is Motman Khan!"

And at the command of an officer there was some trial of marksmanship, but the range, though not beyond the power of their weapons, was far too long for the skill of the men. The splendid cavalcade moved on unharmed.

For an hour or more the conditions remained nearly unchanged, so far as Darrell could observe. There was a slight increase of artillery fire upon the right, and the number of guns in action surprised Darrell, for the country round Gredskov was not favorable for the transportation of cannon. They seemed to be small pieces, it is true, but of a good modern type, to judge by the execution wrought by some of the shells. Gredskov was on fire in a hundred places, and the smoke rose straight up in the perfectly still air, hanging in the form of a great umbrella that spread wider and darker over the doomed city.

In the shelter of a row of stone buildings on the other side of an open space that lay between the wall where Darrell was and the close built portion of the town a crowd of terrified people were huddled. They seemed to be mostly old men and boys.

"Where are the women?" asked Darrell of Kevski, and the latter replied that a great many had left the city, the besiegers having guaranteed them safety among the hills.

Darrell was surprised at this evidence of civilized warfare, and he said so.

"Wait till the town is taken," answered Kevski, with a shudder.

At this moment there came a great access of tumult from across the city. The noise of rifle firing increased. Terror stricken men and children, with a few screaming women, poured out from among the houses. Then came a heavy explosion that shook the very walls. A red glow flamed in the overhanging cloud.

"It is the magazine under the east wall!" cried Kevski. "A shell has blown it up. There must be ruin as a result of it."

Even the officers had turned their backs upon the enemy. They were staring across the city. A horseman came dashing across the open space. He yelled like a maniac, addressing the colonel commanding in that quarter. Then a shell came groaning over the housetops. It struck the earth almost under the hoofs of the horse that bore the messenger, and they vanished, man and beast, in a flash of flame and a cloud of sand, through which Darrell dimly saw the colonel, who stood upon the edge of the wall, reeling and with his hands clutching his breast. A captain, springing forward, clasped his superior in his arms, then lost his own balance, and they both fell headlong to the ground, where they lay still.

It was one of those incidents that have the seeds of panic in them. Men cried out with meaningless words, and in the midst of the uproar officers could be heard shouting orders that were mostly curses. A shout arose:

"Our own men! The city is taken!"

And Darrell saw a struggling mass of soldiers in the Russian uniform retreating in the narrow streets. Then, with a scurrying as of rats, the force upon that part of the defenses scattered, each man for himself.

"It is over," gasped Kevski, turning a pallid face toward Darrell.

"Not for us," answered the American. "We are all right."

"Every soldier will be butchered!" cried Kevski.

"I am a prisoner," said Darrell. "Just let me strip off this uniform. Now then! We'll get back to our dungeon, and I'll look out for you."

They dropped off the wall and ran along beside it. The prison was not more than 300 yards distant, but before they reached it a force of Circassians surged out of the street opening on the esplanade, and a dozen or more of them fired a ragged volley, but the shots were all high.

Darrell halted instantly, facing this little force, his hands flung up. His first glance centered upon their officer, a rotund fellow, unmistakably German. Darrell was naturally unacquainted with the uniforms of the Circassian revolutionary army, but this plump little mercenary looked as if he might have the rank of captain. There was a red band around his cap, and it seemed pale in contrast with his face.

The smallest part of a second sufficed for those observations.

"Friends!" yelled Darrell in German. "Prisoners who have escaped the massacre!"

The sound of his native language surprised the captain so much that he screamed a command in the same tongue, his voice high pitched from excitement and overexertion. The soldiers understood his meaning, if not the words, and they advanced without firing. Darrell and Kevski were surrounded by a half savage crew, drunk with the fumes of blood, but the fat little German was a soldier through and through, and he had his men well in hand.

"We're safe as a church," whispered Darrell to Kevski; and then, addressing the captain, in German:

"I was a prisoner here and was saved by this man, who is a friend of Motman Khan, though he was forced to don a Russian uniform."

The captain hesitated for the space of about two seconds—longer than any minutes that Darrell ever remembered to have passed.

"Spare them!" said the captain, and then to Darrell: "Point out this prison. Lead me there."

Darrell waved his hand in the direction of the building, and the party advanced.

"Does Motman Khan command in person?" Darrell asked as he ran on by the officer's side.

The audacity of the question gained an answer for it.

"He has gone on to Vladikaukas," said the officer. "Prince Kilziar commands."

"I am known to him," said Darrell. "I aided a friend of his in Paris. He will reward you for sparing me."

"You shall be brought before him when this business is over," panted the weary German.

Another party of soldiers had by this time invaded the prison, and the structure resounded with yells of rage as the evidences of the massacre were discovered. Kevski shook with terror, believing that the slaughter of the prisoners meant death to every one wearing the uniform of Russia in that city. Nevertheless throughout the wild scene that followed the officer to whom they had surrendered succeeded in protecting them, and eventually they were lodged under guard in a room of the military barracks where were gathered about fifty other prisoners who by various kinds of good fortune had escaped the sword.

At 9 o'clock that evening Darrell and Kevski were summoned before Prince Kilziar, who had established headquarters in the house that had been occupied by the Russian military commander whose dead body lay at that moment on a bench under the stone portico.

CHAPTER IX.

BETWEEN TWO FOES.

PRINCE KILZIAR sat at a table where he had been eating, and the remains of a Gargantuan repast were scattered on the board. He leaned back in his chair and lighted a cigar, which he held between his teeth with the burning end tilted up to the level of his eye, and it struck Darrell suddenly that this grizzled soldier, with his square jaw and rough, closely trimmed beard, strongly resembled a very famous New York politician. The thought was humorous, but had its tragic side, for Darrell was at the man's mercy.

Still, except for the sinister appearance of the creature, there was no reason why Darrell should fear any evil at his hands.

"Who are these men?" demanded Kilziar, and immediately an officer who had been sitting at the end of the table arose and said:

"This one claims to be an American. The other was a turnkey in the prison. They had been serving with the defenders when captured by our troops."

"How is this?" asked the prince, addressing Darrell.

"We were with the defenders, but not of them," replied Darrell. "We offered no resistance to your forces."

"To the best of my information," said Kilziar, "you were among the prisoners and escaped the massacre by agreeing to serve with the Russians. You occupy the position of a noncombatant bearing arms in violation of the laws of war. It seems to me that you deserve death."

Darrell was mystified. He could see no earthly reason why Kilziar should treat him with severity.

"Will you answer me one question?" he said. "Is Vera Shevaloff within the Circassian lines?"

"She is a princess of Circassia," said Kilziar, saluting, "and will be its queen when the state is free."

"Do you think she would desire my death?"

"I don't think it would matter to her one way or the other," replied Kilziar. "If there were any reason to suppose so, I would spare you until her wishes could be learned. In Paris you befriended her for a time and then betrayed her to the police to save your own skin."

"I!" exclaimed Darrell, aghast at this monstrous accusation.

"So I have been led to believe," returned Kilziar, rolling his cigar between his teeth. "But time presses. I wish to hear more evidence in regard to this man's conduct when we took the town."

At this, as if the prince had touched some sort of secret spring, a door opened, and some soldiers entered. With them were a half dozen wretched old men, seemingly citizens of Gredskov. Soldiers and citizens testified like school children reciting verses that Darrell had been seen upon the wall in Russian uniform, armed and fighting like a demon.

"Enough," said the prince at last. "Let these two men be shot."

"At what hour?" asked the officer at the end of the table.

"When the moon rises," answered Kilziar, removing his cigar and grinning like a gorilla. "It is rather dark outside just now. See to it, Varnek."

"One moment," said Darrell. "You seem to be a stickler for military law. Is this your idea of a court martial?"

"Yes," said Kilziar calmly; "it is my idea. How do you like it?"

"It has the charm of novelty," answered Darrell, "and the merit of fitting the needs of a cowardly murderer like yourself!"

Kilziar chewed his cigar fiercely, as if seeking a retort. Then suddenly he waved his arm toward Varnek.

"Take them away," he said.

Immediately a guard fell in around the prisoners, and they were taken to a small room in the rear of the house. It seemed to have been a place for storing perishable food in summer, being below the level of the ground, having near the ceiling a little slit of a window, barred and covered with a wire screen and flush with the pavement of the court without.

Darrell was a man not prone to despair, but he could not see a way of safety here. It looked like the end of this world to him, and the fate was harder because it was incomprehensible. He could not understand Kilziar's action. Surely it was not based upon any idea of military justice, for it must have been obvious to the dullest mind that Darrell would not seriously have resisted the invaders of Gredskov. Could it be that Kilziar credited the story that Darrell had betrayed Vera to the Parisian police? The idea belonged in the realms of delirium. Then where could a legitimate explanation be found?

"I haven't time to think it out," said Darrell to himself. "I must make some sort of play for liberty. Can my guards be bought?"

He still had the money which had escaped the searchers in his cell at Stavropol, and it was a sum to tempt a soldier. Darrell kicked upon the heavy wooden door of the room and cried out in Russian to the guards, but there was no response. He was not even ordered to keep quiet. An hour passed in this vain attempt; then suddenly the door was flung open, and he beheld with surprise the face of the Circassian officer, Korna, whom he had seen in Paris.

In the doorway of the cellar from which the prison room opened there had been planted a flaring torch, and its light struck well upon the young Circassian. He was dressed in a rough, long coat, covering an officer's uniform—a colonel's, as it seemed from the glimpse that Darrell had of it where the overcoat was open at the throat.

"Come!" said Korna hoarsely.

"Has the moon risen?" asked Darrell, while Kevski, who had been sitting upon the floor, staggered to his feet, with a groan.

"I have not come with a firing party," answered Korna, "and my life is

"Come," said Korna hoarsely.

in more peril than yours. If I show you a way of escape, where will you go?"

"To Motman Khan, at Vladikaukas," answered Darrell.

"Ah," cried Korna, "so I supposed! Be my friend with him. I need one."

"What do you mean?"

"Kilziar finds me in the way—as he found you."

"I in his way?"

"He loves Vera Shevaloff."

"He!" cried Darrell. "That scoundrel!"

"Even he," answered Korna. "It is a strange world. But we have no time for words. Come."

He led the way out of the cellar into the court.

"Where are the guards?" asked Darrell, amazed.

"They have gone to report you dead and buried," answered Korna. "I made them my friends."

"But Varnek, who received the order for the execution?"

"Is also my friend. It was a rare chance, for I have not many. He will report to Kilziar that you were killed while attempting to escape."

They were hurrying along a dark street, at the end of which Darrell could make out dimly in the light of the rising moon an open space, with the city wall beyond. They crossed the field and came to the very spot where Darrell had been stationed during the siege of the city.

A sentry challenged them, and Korna advanced to meet him, giving the countersign and adding:

"These are men with a message to deliver. They must leave the city in secret."

Then in a whisper to Darrell:

"If you are grateful, have Motman Khan transfer me to his staff. If I remain with Kilziar, he will kill me and dishonor my name. I am taking desperate risks."

"I will not forget," said Darrell, clasping his hand.

"There are pickets beyond the city," said Korna, "but in such a broken country you cannot fail to pass them. Farewell. This is a strange thing I am doing, but it is my only chance."

Darrell and Kevski were lowered over the wall, and when they touched the ground the Russian said in a trembling whisper:

"Now I am alive. For a long time I have seemed to be dead."

"My friend," said Darrell, "you had reason."

They passed the picket line without trouble—indeed without having any evidence that such a thing existed. About midnight they halted in the midst of a deep wood and there lay down to sleep.

It was hunger that wakened Darrell, and his first consciousness was of an anxious attempt to remember when he had last had food. It seemed a lapse of weeks. He threw a bit of wood at Kevski, who was slumbering heavily on a bank of moss, and the Russian, sitting up, with blinking eyes, laid a hand upon the region of his empty stomach and groaned.

Kevski struggled to his feet and stumbled up out of the little hollow in which they had slept. He vanished among the trees, but returned presently to say that he had got his bearings and believed that he knew where food could be obtained.

"Wait here," said he, "and I will bring you some. If we both forage, we shall never meet again, for you do not know the country. It is necessary, therefore, for you to remain in a place that I can find again."

Darrell agreed, and Kevski struck off among the trees at a good pace. An hour passed. Darrell began to experiment with the bark of a tree that had an agreeable odor, but was not particularly nourishing. The time dragged along until Darrell felt sure that it was past noon. The situation was becoming serious. He ventured out of the hollow a little way in the direction that Kevski had taken, but could gain no hint of what had become of him. The sun began to sink toward the west. Darrell was positively starving. It seemed impossible to wait longer. Either Kevski had been captured or had hopelessly lost his way.

As evening approached Darrell left his hiding place and struck out in the general direction taken by Kevski. He proceeded with caution, for in reality he was between two foes. If captured in that region by the Circassians, he would be taken back to Gredskov, where his fate was certain, and if by Russian troops advancing, or moving toward any point of concentration, he stood the chance of being identified as an escaped prisoner, with consequences not much preferable to death.

His progress was slow, but bit by bit he opened wider the space between him and Gredskov, going always toward Vladikaukas. Hour after hour, with his senses alert, he kept on, till he reached a road.

It was a starlit night, and careful search proved that there were no soldiers to be seen in either direction. He took the road, but kept within the shadow of some trees that marked the boundary of pasture lands along it.

After traveling a few miles in this way he came to a farmhouse. He had not had a morsel to eat since the bombardment of Gredskov had commenced. Danger lay within the farmhouse, but starvation lay without. He crept nearer and nearer, listened for dogs, but the place was wrapped in the silence of the tomb.

The door of the house was wide open. He knew that folk of any kind if sleeping there would not have their doors open when armies swarmed around. He walked boldly in.

Darrell had no matches, nor did he find any. The light from the stars came in but feebly, and he groped in the darkness, seeking food, but the best that he found was a half loaf of dry bread. With this and water from the well he made a meal, and then, utterly exhausted, he threw himself upon a rude couch and went to sleep.

He awoke with the sun and began a search through the house. It was a rude affair of mud and a kind of baked clay. It consisted of a story and low attic above. In a cellar which was a mere hole in the rock upon which the house was built he found some dried meat and fish and a few bottles of native liquor, strong and harsh. It was not difficult to remember a better meal, but few had ever satisfied a greater need.

Refreshed by the hard fare, he was about to continue his way toward Vladikaukas when suddenly he was aware of the trampling of many hoofs on the road that ran before the house, and through a window he beheld a considerable body of cavalry advanc-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.)

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3-11

Sunday AT Shiloh

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

April 6, 1862

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IN the Confederate bivouacs all was in readiness to spring the attack upon Grant's advanced line at Shiloh church early on the morning of Sunday, April 6, 1862. General Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate leader, was at breakfast at 5 o'clock and, hearing the sound of picket firing on his front, ordered the battle to begin. The onslaught was made furiously at Shiloh church, where General W. T. Sherman's Federal division lay in tents. Sherman's division was at the extreme front of Grant's army. McClernand's division lay nearest to Sherman's in the rear of it and to the left. Prentiss' division lay also to the left of Sherman, but the Confederate advance was so directed that Prentiss soon stood at the front, receiving the full force of the attack.

The early morning picket fight had aroused some of the vigilant officers in Sherman's and Prentiss' camp, but the troops were everywhere taken at a disadvantage by the sudden attack. Divisions and brigades were whirled into action from time to time without connection with each other. The Confederate advance was furious and apparently with little regard for the loss of life so long as the enemy was driven from his camps and pushed back toward Pittsburg Landing, on Tennessee river. Johnston's aim was to drive Grant into the river before help could reach him from Buell's army, which was marching to the field from the east side of the Tennessee.

Grant was nine miles distant from Pittsburg Landing when the battle began. The day before General Nelson reached Grant's headquarters at Savannah with a division of Buell's troops, and Grant sent him forward toward the front. Nelson says that Grant told him there would be no battle at that point. Grant intended to await Buell's arrival in person at Savannah, but when the firing became heavy at Shiloh he hurried to the field. On the way to the front Grant ordered General Lew Wallace, whose division was at Crump's Landing, below Pittsburg Landing, to march to the scene of the fighting. Wallace had 5,000 men, but through a misconception of orders by some one he took a road which delayed his arrival in time to take part in the battle. With this loss Grant fought that day against superior numbers. Both sides used artillery at Shiloh with murderous effect. The Federal batteries mowed down the charging Confederates with terrible execution, and when the Federal infantry made a stand upon some ridge the southern guns tore the ranks to pieces, making way for the advance of their own infantry.

Grant's line was very irregular owing to the formation of the ground and the direction of the Confederate attack. Sherman and McClernand were closest, and McClernand helped Sherman's line hold on for a time. Prentiss fought almost alone at the start and was driven from his camp about 9 o'clock a. m. Sherman was driven from his about 10 o'clock, and McClernand gave way at 2:30 p. m. At 4:30 Hurlburt's Federal division lost its advanced camp, and at nightfall all that remained in fighting trim of Grant's army was concentrated in the original camps of W. H. L. Wallace's division, which was nearest to Pittsburg Landing. The battlefield was in possession of the Confederates.

When the attack began, there was a wide gap between Sherman and Prentiss. The retreat of these two divisions in the same general direction drew the lines together. Later in the day the retreat of Hurlburt left a gap between the lines of McClernand and Wallace, and the Confederates poured through, capturing Prentiss and over 2,000 of his command, also part of W. H. L. Wallace's division. Wallace was mortally wounded. Where the fighting was so irregular it is impossible to describe it in detail. The conduct of some regiments, batteries and brigades on both sides was heroic in the extreme. Sherman's troops were new, McClernand's and the divisions of both Wallaces had been at Donelson. Many of the Confederates had never seen fighting. Four events of the battle had important results. The destruction of Sherman's line was the first blow to Grant. Upon that disasters followed fast. Prentiss' division fought nearly the whole day alone and was finally captured about 4 o'clock. Next came the stubborn battle at the "Hornets' Nest," where General Albert Sidney Johnston was killed. This was the only instance in the war where an army commander was killed in battle. After Johnston's death a portion of his command made a dash for Pittsburg Landing, and Sunday at Shiloh was closed.

Sherman's division appears to have been completely disorganized in getting back to a new position—that is to say, the units did not fight together. Prentiss' division was driven from its camp, but Prentiss rallied the command regiment by regiment and formed a new line. Grant ordered him to hold the second line at all hazards, and he fought till overwhelmed and captured. Before Prentiss surrendered the hottest fighting of the field was made by his command and the divisions of Hurlburt and W. H. L. Wallace, these three divisions bearing the brunt of the work after Sherman and McClernand had been driven back.

The key to the last position held by Wallace and Hurlburt on the flank of Prentiss was a thicket on the crest of a hill. In front was an open field swept by Federal batteries. For five hours the Confederates hurled brigade after brigade upon the thicket, and all were repulsed, with frightful carnage. At last the reserves of Breckinridge were called in to make a last attempt. Johnston saw the desperate situation and said: "They are making a stubborn fight here. I shall have to put the bayonet to them." Several regiments charged into the field, but recoiled under the fire. One of Breckinridge's Tennessee regiments halted at the edge of the field and refused to go in. Breckinridge and Governor Harris of Tennessee, who was present, appealed in vain. Johnston then rode out on his magnificent thoroughbred charger Fire Eater, spoke a few words of encouragement to the halting Tennesseeans and said, "I will lead you." At this signal two whole brigades rushed across the field shouting wildly as they met the storm of lead from the crest. The charge went home; the enemy turned and retreated. One of the straying bullets fired in retreat struck Johnston, and in an hour he was dead. But the hill, the "Hornets' Nest," had fallen. Prentiss was cut off from help; likewise part of Wallace's line.

The Confederates say that the stubborn fighting of Prentiss after he had been flanked by the loss of the "Hornets' Nest" saved Grant's army. There was a lull in the attack after Johnston fell, and General Bragg reopened the fight by falling upon Prentiss and Wallace with his Confederate corps. These two generals fought until the case seemed hopeless, and then Wallace led his men back in an attempt to cut his way to the Landing. He was killed, and Prentiss, finding himself alone and hopelessly beset, surrendered his whole command. General Bragg withdrew two divisions from the confusion of the capture of Prentiss and rushed them in pursuit of Hurlburt's retreating troops. But one of Grant's staff officers had planted a row of batteries on the hill covering the Landing, and Hurlburt made a stand behind these defenses. Some of the Confederates halted before closing in, and only one or two brigades really exchanged shots with the new enemy. At this time the two gunboats—Lexington and Tyler—at the Landing opened fire on the daring Confederates, and Nelson's division of Buell's army marched down the slope, pouring in fresh volleys upon the exhausted fighters of the day. It was the failure of this last attack upon the Landing that the enemy and some others called the salvation of Grant's army.

Shiloh has been fought over again and again in print. General Beauregard, second in command to Johnston, says that he advised his chief to go back to Corinth and not attack at all after his failure to surprise Grant on Saturday, as he had planned.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

GENERAL JOHNSTON LEADING THE CHARGE ON THE "HORNETS' NEST."

Major Rose, inventor of the malarial mosquito theory, is also anxious to ascertain the cause of "cold in the head," a very common complaint, especially just now. Major Ross is satisfied that it is not due to chills or draughts, as popularly supposed, but to a microbe in the nostrils.

The people who always promise to pay sometimes find that it doesn't pay to promise.

He had taken pains when he applied for work to assure the farmer that he never got tired. When his new employer went to the field where he had put the man at work, he found him lolling on his back under a tree.

"What does this mean?" asked the farmer. "I thought you were a man who never got tired?"

"I don't," said the hired man calmly. "This doesn't tire me."

WHERE THE COIN WAS MADE.

Location of the Mint Manufacturing It Can Be Determined by Certain Marks.

Coins and "coons" look alike to most men, but it is easy to tell where any coin of 25 cents or over was made. There are four places of coinage in the country—Philadelphia, San Francisco, New Orleans and Carson City. The first mint was established at Philadelphia, and as the founding of other places of coinage was then unforeseen there was no necessity for putting a mark on coins which came from that city. But as the country grew in territory, population and wealth, and the mines in the west were developed more and more each year, it became necessary to establish other mints whereby the government could keep track of the output from each place, and, if an error should occur in the coinage, could at once locate the mint from which the defective coin had come. All coins are supposed to weigh exactly the same as others of the same denomination. Silver coinage may be pretty well worn before it is liable to rejection, but that is not the case with gold pieces, and a slight decrease in weight necessitates recoinage. It was for these reasons that marks are put on coins made elsewhere than in the Quaker City.

These marks are placed below the eagle or the bunch of arrows. If there be a letter in the place designated it will be either a small s, o, or the double letters cc. Those bearing the letter s are from the mint at San Francisco. Others having the letter o are from New Orleans, while those bearing the letters cc are from Carson City. If you do not find any letter on the coin at all it is an indication that the coin came from Philadelphia.

POLAR BEARS AS PETS.

Well-Known Animal-Tamer Who Has Succeeded in Taming Two of the Beasts.

Hitherto it has been supposed that polar bears could neither be trained nor rendered docile, but now Mr. Richard Sawade, a well-known European tamer of animals and a notable authority on bears in particular, shows clearly that such a supposition is entirely erroneous, says the St. Louis Republic.

He secured two polar bears some time ago and at once determined to train them. In this he succeeded beyond his expectation—so well indeed that these monstrous animals now follow him as obediently as dogs, ready at his slightest nod to perform any of the little tricks which they have learned from him. Their education in this respect is not yet complete, but that they have learned more than any of their ancestors is evident from the fact that at a word from their master they get up on their hind legs and in this manner follow him at a respectful distance like lackeys as he walks around the room.

Mr. Sawade claims that polar bears are endowed with more intelligence than is generally imagined and that, if properly handled, they will in time become quite as docile as other animals.

IBSEN'S WHISKERS.

An American Gentleman's Experience in Entertaining the Well-Known "Master."

One enthusiastic Ibsenite, while still rabid, will content himself in future with admiring the "master" through his works, writes Henry Dick, in New Lippincott. Officially called upon to reside in Norway for a season, he, after meeting the playwright on several occasions, invited him to pay him a visit. He found Ibsen a most difficult guest. He was extremely sensitive and sentimental and his feelings were constantly being hurt. The morning after his arrival the guest did not appear at breakfast. Instead a message arrived that he wished to see the eldest son of the house. As the eldest son was not present, the puzzled host went to see what the difficulty might be. It seemed that Ibsen desired the eldest son to act as a barber, that being the custom of the country. His host explained that, in the first place, the eldest son was absent, and, in the second, that had he been present the operation would have been fraught with peril, for the eldest son was conspicuously unskilled. Ibsen was advised, therefore, to seek professional assistance. As there was nothing else to do, Ibsen, weeping, departed and had his upper lip attended to professionally.

Making Water Build Dams.

Many readers who do not follow the literature of engineering will be interested in the statement that one of the methods employed by American engineers in forming reservoir dams is to call in the services of a powerful jet of water, as in hydraulic mining. By directing such a jet against the upper slopes of a valley, the sand, soil and gravel scoured from the hillsides can be carried by the force of the stream to the site of the dam in the lower part of the valley. By suitable management, the water not only conveys the materials, but consolidates them in position, dropping the larger stones at the sides and carrying the finer material to the center of the dam.

The "Hero of Memphis."

Rev. Aloysius Weaver, a Franciscan priest, who died at the Santa Barbara mission in California the other day, was at one time well known as "the hero of Memphis," for his heroic work as a nurse during the yellow fever plague in that city.

Cigar Ashes in a Pound.

If you saved the ash of all the cigars you smoked you would have consumed 1,600 before you had a pound of ash.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Pampert, toying with the solitaire ring he had given her, "it's very pretty, but you know I liked that marquise ever so much more." "But, my gracious!" exclaimed her indulgent husband, "I couldn't afford that. It had twelve stones in it." "Well—er—wouldn't you get them cheaper if you bought them by the dozen?"—Philadelphia Press.

THE SPUR OF FATE.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.

ing. Among the officers at the head of the column he descried, to his utter amazement, the burly form and harsh countenance of Prince Kilzlar.

This road must be a main highway, but what had brought Kilzlar out of Gredskov? As this thought ran through Darrell's mind he saw the column halt directly before the house, and Kilzlar, dismounting, walked straight toward the door.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

All Sorts.

Nell. I don't believe he is really in love, Belle. Why do you say that? Nell. Oh, he never seems to act foolishly.

Stillicus. Why do women kiss each other so much? Cynicus—It's simply an indication of the natural wastefulness of the sex.

"The higher one's political ambition is—" began the orator. "The higher it costs," interrupted the disappointed candidate.

He. Did you say he was a millionaire? She. No; a milliner. He. Well, that should be the same thing if he collects his bills regularly.

"What's the matter?" asked the rooster; "more absent-mindedness?" "Yes," replied the hen; "I can never find things where I lay them."

"Beauty is only skin deep," remarked the Wise Guy. "Yes, and some people are pretty thin-skinned at that," murmured the Simple Mug.

"Are you sure you love me for myself alone," asked the romantic young woman. "Well," replied the practical young man; "I don't think I love you for any one else."

Wigg. That messenger boy is the slowest thing alive. I wonder what will become of him when he grows up. Wagg. Maybe he will develop into a great chess player.

"Why are you crying, little boy?" "One of them artists paid me a dime to sit on the fence while he sketched me." "Well, is there any harm in that?" "Yes, s-sir; it was a barb wire fence."

Nurse (who had been many hours on duty—to patient's mother)—When do you think I shall be able to go to bed? Patient's Mother—Go to bed? I thought you were a trained nurse!—Punch.

"It is a positive delight to meet a man you feel you can trust" remarked the individual with the high forehead. "Oh, I don't know. I prefer a man who pays cash," replied the man who keeps a grocery store.

"My wife doesn't seem to be progressing, doctor," remarked the anxious husband. "No," answered the physician; "when she gains a little strength she uses it all up trying to tell her friends what's the matter with her."

From Whence His Money?

Most everybody in New York to-day was anxiously eager to know where ex-"Big Chief" Devery got so much money. "Where did you get that $377,000 you invested in real estate yesterday?" a reporter asked him.

"It comes straight," said Devery. "Saving and conservative, legitimate speculation."

"Was everything bought by Byrne for you?" He winked.

"I said it was Byrne, didn't I?" he queried.

"Where did he get it?"

"Ah, g'wan," said the ex-chief. "The lots may have been for him, and they may have been for me."

"The public is surprised at your wealth," was suggested.

"Huh! I ain't no pauper," said Devery. There was a pause. "Set it down," he added; "I've made money. I ain't beholden to no man for support. A man in a position like mine," he went on, "comes by a sight of information, I'm tellin' you—securities, bonds and them things."

"But when you were chief on $6,000,"

"I'm chief still," he interrupted. "I came into the game by investin' in legitimate enterprises."

"Are you a millionaire?"

"Cut it out," said the ex-chief.—Pittsburg Gazette.

Progress in Missouri.

Progress is playing the very devil with the customs of the press. In Kansas the country papers used to talk about their "grapevine specials." Now it is "our wireless report."—Kansas City Journal.

Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the appellate division of the Supreme Court is a man of rare good humor, and yet withal a judge who can call an offending lawyer to account in a manner that he is not likely to forget. The presiding justice met his match, however, in a young lawyer who appeared before his august bench last week. It was a simple cause that the young lawyer pleaded, but his heart was in it and he believed that he was entitled to a reversal of the verdict that had been rendered against him. He was armed with all the authorities and he quoted from them copiously. The honorable justice yawned as he presented his case in this elemental fashion. "Pardon me," interrupted Justice Van Brunt after a time, "but I would suggest that you get down to the merits of your case." "Presently, your honor, presently," responded the young lawyer with forensic eloquence, yet he continued with renewed earnestness to expound the law as he saw it. "Let me suggest to you," said Justice Van Brunt, interrupting again, "that you get down to the merits of your case and take it for granted that the court is familiar with the elementary principles of law." "No, your honor, no," declared the young lawyer, with absolute sincerity. "That was the mistake that I made when I argued this case in the lower court."—New York Times.

Obliging—"Do you think you had better eat another piece of pie?" asked the neighbor lady, who had already given little Bobbie one piece for running an errand. "Yes, ma'am," replied Bobbie, promptly. "I will if you wish me to."—Ohio State Journal.

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The Mercury.

JOHN P. SANBORN, Editor and Manager.

Saturday, March 29, 1902.

Gov. Odell, of New York, favors a state expenditure of $28,000,000 in the improvement of the Erie canal. The first state in the Union owes its position largely to its enterprise in building waterways.

National statistics show that small-pox cases throughout the United States are three times as numerous as they were a year ago. There is but one safeguard against the disease and that is vaccination.

Spring is evidently here, and much earlier than usual. The farmers on the Island are rapidly doing their ploughing and getting the ground ready for the early planting of potatoes. This has been a good week for farming.

The Senate in executive session decided that Funston's capture of Aguinaldo was not against the provisions of the Hague treaty, that he did not act as a spy, and that the ruse was a humane one, not contrary to the rules of civilized warfare.

A Chicago man sent out 1,800 letters to different persons asking whether a college education is worth what it costs. The answers varied so that he was no better informed than before the inquiry started. He did learn, however, that the lack of such an education formed no bar to the highest and most useful positions in the land.

President Roosevelt has sent a special message to Congress asking that body to fulfill its promises made to the Cubs. The local government of the Island will be installed May 20, and the President asks this government to immediately consider measures establishing and maintaining diplomatic and consular relations with the new sister republic.

The Old Colony Street Railway Co. have applied to the Massachusetts authorities for permission to issue $100,000 new stock, presumably for the purpose of building the Little Compton line and for making other permanent improvements. The Boston and Northern Street Railway Co., which is a part of the same system, embracing the lines north of Boston, have petitioned for authority to issue $100,000 new stock, with the proceeds of which they propose several important extensions to the system.

A writer in the Springfield Republican who claims to know what he is talking about takes strong grounds against the Nicaragua Canal route. He says the route passes through localities where there are fourteen volcanoes, two of them active. Earthquakes are liable to occur at any time. He says that a canal over this route will prove a failure, and thinks the canal cannot compete with the Panama railroad even, to say nothing about the canal. Congress had better go slow in this matter.

The surplus revenue for the government in the last twelve months will be one hundred millions of dollars. Despite the bond purchases, involving a disbursement of more than $50,000,000 since the beginning of the present fiscal period, the repeal of war taxes and large expenditures in nearly every department, the treasury surplus of receipts over payments has steadily grown. The secretary of the treasury predicted 10 months ago that it would amount to $100,000,000 this year. If his prophecy comes true the surplus will be larger than in any year since 1888. Last year it was $77,000,000. For six consecutive years immediately prior to 1900 there was a deficit ranging from $18,000,000 to $59,000,000.

The action on the "free transfer" bill so called, in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly on Thursday called out the liveliest discussion of the session. In this fight the Democrats who opposed the bill in all its points, were aided by a number of Republicans who broke loose from the managers, and helped enliven the proceedings by the spirited manner in which they handled their side of the case. The large majority of the Republicans were however held well in control by the managers and the bill drawn by the attorney of the Union railroad of Providence and submitted to the state as what the road is willing to accept was passed by the house without any important alterations or amendments. The same bill passed the Senate yesterday. It is to go into effect July 10.

The Philadelphia Times now edited by a Southern Democrat and the ex-Mayor of a large Southern city, has the following in reference to the wholesale disfranchisement of the colored people in the South:

It is very probable that there are congressional districts in Mississippi, South Carolina and Alabama which do not contain more than a few thousand voters, now that the negroes have been generally disfranchised. The house should proceed to its investigation at once. The result will be awaited with interest by the whole country. The north is half disposed after forty years to sympathize with the south's contention that it was a mistake to enfranchise the slaves. Nevertheless in all sections of the United States profound concern is entertained that the Federal constitution should not be blinked at or openly violated by any state or any citizen within a state, and not for a moment can we allow ourselves to be swayed from the line of duty. These disfranchising clauses must be considered by the legislative and judicial departments of the government with a view to early decision as to the right of a state to drive a coach and four through the organic law of the republic.

Hobson as Orator.

The Merrimac Sinker Addressed Two Big Audiences at Brockton, Mass.

A dispatch from Brockton to the Boston Journal says: Capt. Richmond P. Hobson, U. S. N., addressed an audience of 2000 in the City Theatre this afternoon. He was introduced by ex-Senator Lloyd E. Chamberlain, and delivered a stirring patriotic address, dealing with the great responsibilities that came suddenly upon the nation. The audience included many of the clergymen of the city, officers of the Y. M. C. A., Fletcher Webster Post, G. A. R., and Maj. James A. Frye Camp, League of Spanish War Veterans. Vocal music was furnished by Mrs. Alice Wade Ladd and the Standish Glee Club of Rockland. In the evening Capt. Hobson repeated his address in the Porter Congregational Church to an audience of 1300. Capt. Hobson lectures in the Newport Opera House April 18th, under the auspices of the William Ellery Chapter, D. A. R.

General Assembly.

The General Assembly will be in session one more week, adjourning next Friday until November. This week considerable important business has been transacted, one of the most important bills being that providing for free transfers on the street railways of the state. This bill will affect the city of Providence particularly. It passed the House on Thursday after a spirited debate in which several Republican members joined forces with the Democrats in speaking and voting against the bill. Mr. Brown of this city made an able argument opposing the passage of the bill, but it was finally passed, the voting standing 40 to 21. An attempt had been made on Tuesday to rush this bill through and failed, enough votes being secured to postpone final action until Thursday.

On Wednesday the Barber's Bill was the special order for the day in the House. It occasioned a lively debate and was finally indefinitely postponed. The bills to license milk dealers, exempt pensions of policemen and firemen from attachment and make certain regulations for fireproof buildings in this city were recommended from committees and placed on the calendar. In the Senate an act was presented exempting wages of $10 or less from attachment.

The Senate on Thursday transacted much more business than the House as the session proceeded with less debate. The act to incorporate the Rhode Island College of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences was the cause of the only debate and that was passed after its intent had been explained. An amendment to the constitution defining the duties of the supreme court was also passed.

Newporters Puffed.

The Providence Journal in reporting the debate on the passage of the free transfer bill in the House of Representatives on Thursday says:

"Of course there were speeches galore and Pawtucket rose to the occasion. Amendments followed amendments, there were parliamentary tangles without number and frequent motions to adjourn. The galleries and floors were crowded as they have not been since Inauguration Day and the fight was continuous from the moment the first amendment was made to the first section up to the very moment of adjournment. In reality there was but one speech of the kind to call for comment and that was made by J. Stacy Brown of Newport. Mr. Brown is a young man, but he is by all odds the best speaker in the Legislature today. For that matter, the entire Newport delegation is an intelligent, clean-cut body of men, and if the city of Pawtucket prefers sending a Democratic delegation to the Assembly it can find a study in contrast by noting the party representatives from the city by the sea."

Senator Hanna may or may not be the most logical candidate for the presidency but he is infinitely more popular with the dinner-pail element than he was during the last campaign.

Colonel Bryan's idea of uniting the democracy is to antagonize all the more prominent members of it. Grover Cleveland is the latest to come under the Nebraskan's ban.

A member of Gen. Kitchener's staff says the war will last two years longer. The prediction is calculated to give Mr. Bull a severe twinge in the pocket nerve.

Endorses Flag Bill.

Manchester, N. H., March 21, 1902.

EDITOR OF THE MERCURY,

DEAR SIR: I was interested in the article that appeared on the editorial page of your issue of the 22d inst., concerning the flag bill. I do not know what particular action (but I inferred opposition to the passage of the law) the House had taken, nor what it may have done since, but I enjoyed reading your patriotic appeal for the passage of a law that will prohibit the unnatural and improper uses of Old Glory. I noticed the bill had been endorsed by the Senate.

The following States have passed a flag law: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, South Dakota, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and California, and the Territory of Arizona has also enrolled its name on the patriotic list.

I earnestly hope Rhode Island, my native State, will add its name, and it is the only New England State that has not already done so.

I remain, most respectfully yours,
P. D. HARRISON.

Washington Matters.

An Active Week in Congress—The Republicans Stood by the Ship Subsidy Bill—Election of Senators by Popular Vote—General Miles's Insubordination was Privileged—Notes.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 24th, 1902.

The past week in Congress has been one of exceptional activity. Although it has been characterized by no exceptionally sensational features the legislation accomplished bears evidence of continuous hard work in both chambers and is a matter of satisfaction to the republican leaders. The Senate has passed the ship subsidy bill, the bill for the protection of the President and the war revenue repeal bill. The House of Representatives devoted the week to the consideration of the River and Harbor bill and passed the same on Friday evening, devoting itself to the consideration of private bills on Saturday. Today the Senate will take up the anti-oleomargarine bill. The program for the House has not yet been determined.

Although but six republican votes were cast against the ship subsidy bill in the Senate, it is believed that it will develop considerable opposition in the House. Senator Frye confidently asserts that it will pass, but other leaders shake their heads or refuse to commit themselves and some maintain that it would be policy to hold the measure over for action at the short session. On Tuesday evening the republican members held their fifth conference to consider the subject of Cuban reciprocity and ratified the policy of the Ways and Means Committee by a considerable majority. Representative Dalzell said yesterday: "We are working almost night and day on the bill which we hope soon to present to the House and which we believe will receive practically unanimous support on the republican side of the chamber." The Michigan delegation has decided to resist the passage of the bill but it is not believed that it will go so far as to join forces with the democrats in an attempt to precipitate general tariff revision. A leader of the beet sugar forces told me yesterday that there would be some sensations "sprung upon the leaders" when the subject came up for consideration on the floor of the House, but declined to say what they would be. It is known too, that Representative Roberts is contemplating the offering of an amendment which would admit Cuban hides to the United States free of duty. Mr. Roberts will be urged by the leaders not to complicate the present issue by the introduction of this amendment but, as he believes it to be of vital interest to his constituents to secure a reduction of the duty on hides, at least to some extent, he has not determined what his course will be.

Senator Burrows, of Michigan, told me Saturday that his committee had already held one meeting to consider the resolution having for its purpose the amendment of the constitution so as to permit the election of senators by popular vote. The Senator said that the matter would be taken up again tomorrow and would be considered on every Tuesday until the committee was prepared to report. He hoped to be able to report at this session. The Senator expressed himself as believing it would be discourteous to his colleagues to utter any opinion at this time, beyond the statement that he had voted favorably on a similar proposition when a member of the House.

Senator Proctor predicts that the discussion on the oleomargerine bill will be brief. "I think the majority of the senators thoroughly understand the subject and that it will require but a short time for them to express their views and admit the bill to a vote", said the Senator, when I saw him Saturday. Senator Penrose is ready with the Chinese exclusion bill which will follow the anti-oleomargerine bill.

The Senate made but one important change in the bill repealing the war revenue taxes and that will doubtless meet with general approval. It consists in retaining the tax on "bucket shops." The democratic senators presented some ingenious arguments against the bill for the protection of the President but a number of them voted for it on its final passage. As to the general purposes of the bill, the sentiment of the Senate was unanimous and the differences of opinion were all confined to the methods to be adopted. There is no likelihood that the bill will meet with serious opposition in the House although some of the democrats are preparing opposing speeches designed to produce good impressions among their constituents. The River and Harbor Bill passed the House without division. The total appropriation carried by the bill amounts to $60,688,267.

Early in the week the House Committee on Rules brought in a favorable report on the Crumpacker resolution which authorizes the Speaker to appoint a select committee to investigate the question of congressional representation in its relation to suffrage. This report caused consternation among the democrats who admit that many adult males in the Southern states are prevented from voting and who appreciate that, were congressional representation based upon the number of voters, the delegations from these states would be materially reduced. They have attempted to start the cry of "force bill", although nothing is further from the intention of Mr. Crumpacker and his associates in the movement. While all of the republicans recognize the justice of the movement there are some who, rather than do anything which might precipitate sectional animosity, would permit existing conditions to remain undisturbed and although there is little doubt that the Speaker will appoint the committee there is some doubt as to the character of the committee's report.

General Miles has produced a sensation in Washington by appearing before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and testifying in emphatic and caustic terms against the army reorganization bill of which Secretary Root is the virtual author. The General stated that if the bill became a law he would resign and that the measure was designed to permit the extension of a system of favoritism with which he charged the administration. When the reports of the General's testimony were first made public by the press, the President was seriously incensed and there were rumors abroad of another severe reprimand, immediate retirement of the General, etc. Such action by the President is not likely, however as testimony before a Congressional committee is usually regarded as privileged, and several members of the committee tell me that to permit the General to be censured for his remarks would establish a precedent which would for all time operate against Congress in its efforts to secure accurate information regarding the internal workings of the executive departments.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH 1902. STANDARD TIME.

	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	High water Morn	High water Eve
29 Sat	5 51	6 20	11 35	10 02	11 16
30 Sun	5 49	6 21	morn	11 20	
31 Mon	5 47	6 22	0 31	12 03	12 37
1 Tues	5 45	6 23	1 33	1 03	1 31
2 Wed	5 44	6 24	1 53	2 03	2 40
3 Thurs	5 42	6 25	2 33	3 00	3 31
4 Fri	5 41	6 27	3 8	4 02	4 30

Last Quarter 1st day, 1h. 29m., morning, E.
New Moon 8th day, 5h. 30m., morning, E.
First Quarter 15th day, 0h. 20m., morning, W.
Full Moon 23d day, 1h. 30m., evening, E.
Last Quarter 30th day, 3h. 58m., morning, E.

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

Real Estate Agent, 122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FOR RENT.

First Class Tenement on Bellevue Avenue.

I have for rent a beautiful tenement of six good rooms, bath and all modern conveniences, on the best part of Bellevue avenue. All in thoroughly good condition. Rent, $250 and water rate. An admirable place for a small family. Apply at once.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Marriages.

In New Bedford, Mass., 26th inst., by R. R. Topham, Esq., George A. Spooner and Grace C. Barlow, both of this city.

Deaths.

In this city, 25th inst., Lillian, daughter of D. J. and Anna J. Sullivan, 20 Thames street, aged 9 months and 18 days.

In this city, 25th inst., at his residence, 18 Golden Hill street, James Nicholson.

In this city, 25th inst., at her residence, 61 Prospect Hill street, Eliza, beloved wife of Roger McCormick.

In this city, 24th inst., George, son of John and Margaret Allan, aged 38 years.

In this city, 24th inst., James Openshaw, aged 63 years.

In this city, 24th inst., Joseph Donn, aged 60 years.

In this city, 24th inst., James J., son of Patrick and Catherine Acton, in his 23d year.

In this city, 23d inst., Clifton, son of Joseph W. and Mary M. Bradfield, aged 10 months.

In this city, 23d inst., John Maxson Holt, in the 61st year of his age.

In this city, 21st inst., Blanch, daughter of Richard B. and the late Elizabeth King, aged 12 years.

On March 22, suddenly, in Rome, Italy, of pneumonia, Frank W. Andrews, Jr., son of Frank W. and Maria F. Andrews, in the 8th year of his age.

In Providence, 24th inst., Mrs. Mary A. Dows, sister of the late Mrs. Isaac B. Spooner in her 8th year.

In Ludlow, Vt., 24th inst., Henry Bradley, father of Dr. Frederick Bradley of this city, in the 8th year of his age.

In Portsmouth, 23d inst., Emeline B., widow of Benjamin Brown, in her 78th year.

In Portsmouth, 22d inst., Edward F. Anthony, in his 6th year.

In Providence, 25th inst., Mary, widow of John Lane, 78 24th, Thomas Brennan, 71; 23th, Patrick Chaffee, 86 23d, Sally, widow of Israel Vaughn, 86 23d, Louisa M., widow of Israel M. Hopkins, 73 21st, Julia, widow of James Manning, 86 21st, Caroline F., widow of Edward F. Hunt, 79.

FIRE INSURANCE.

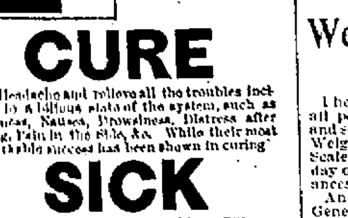
Policies written in strongest companies, at lowest rates. Call, write or phone.

C. H. Wrightington,

General Insurance Agent,

91 BROADWAY,

Telephone 921.



CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

CARR'S LIST.

THE MAGIC WHEEL, John Strange Winter.
THE LEOPARD'S SPOTS, Thomas Dixon, Jr.
PATRIOT and TORY, Chas. Johnson Noyes.
MLLE. FOUCHETTE, Chas. T. Murray.
CAPTAIN JINKS, HERO, Ernest Crosby.
ALDINE, Mary Tappan Wright.
HESTER BLAIR, Wm. Henry Carson.

—ALSO—

EASTER CARDS & NOVELTIES.

Daily News Building.

SPECIAL RATES ANNOUNCED VIA SOUTHERN RY.

South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, S. C.—New York to Charleston and Return, $22.85

Round-trip tickets at greatly reduced rates, good for (11) days. The Charleston Exposition Flyer, which leaves New York daily at 3:25 p. m., carrying through Pullman Sleeping-car Coaches and Dining Cars, New York to Charleston.

$50.00 California.

Will sell Colonist tickets, months of March and April, New York to California, at $50.00. Tourist Sleeping Cars operated Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Washington, D. C., to San Francisco without change. Berth rates Washington, D. C., to San Francisco, $7.00.

Dallas, Texas.

From Washington, D. C., to Dallas, Texas, and return, $29.35, on account of the Confederate Reunion. Tickets on sale April 18th to 20th, with final limit May 21. By deposit of ticket with joint agent, Dallas, Texas, on or before April 30th and payment of fee, fifty cents, an extension may be obtained to May 15th, 1902.

Asheville, N. C.

One fare one trip, account Southern Baptist Convention; Washington to Asheville and return, $14.05. Tickets on sale May 6th to 10th, good to return until May 21st, except that by deposit of tickets with joint agent at Asheville on or before May 15th and payment of fifty cents, an extension to not later than June 2, 1902, may be obtained.

Jackson, Miss.

One fare round trip, account of the annual meeting General Assembly Presbyterian Church; Washington to Jackson and return, $26.60. Tickets on sale May 12th, 13th and 14th, with final limit May 30, 1902.

Chattanooga, Tenn.

One fare round trip, plus $2.00 membership fee. Tickets on sale June 27th to July 1st, with final limit July 6th, except that by deposit of ticket with joint agent on or before July 6th and payment fee of fifty cents, an extension will be made to not later than September 10, 1902.

For full particulars, information, etc., call on or address New York office, 271 and 1185 Broadway. Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 1185 Broadway.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Sheriff's Sale.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, SC. SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Newport, January 6th, A. D. 1902.

BY VIRTUE and in pursuance of an Execution, Number 107, issued out of the Common Pleas Division of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island, within and for the County of Newport, on the twenty-fourth day of December, A. D. 1901, and returnable to the said Court 24th day of June, A. D. 1902, upon a judgment rendered by said Court on the fourteenth day of November, A. D. 1901, in favor of William H. Langley, of Newport, in the County and State aforesaid, plaintiff, and against Honora E. Crofton, of Newport, in said County and State aforesaid, defendant, I have this day at 30 minutes past 9 o'clock a. m., levied the said Execution on all the right, title and interest, which the said defendant, Honora E. Crofton, had on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 10 minutes past 11 o'clock a. m. (the time of the attachment on the original writ,) in and to certain lots or parcels of land with all the buildings and improvements thereupon, situated in said City of Newport, in said County of Newport, in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, and bounded: 1st Parcel.—Bounded Westerly, thirty-four feet, on a way thirty feet wide, leading Southerly from the Southerly end of Cottage Place; Northerly, sixty-seven and Easterly, thirty-four feet on land of Clarence A. Carr, and Southerly, sixty feet on a court twenty-six feet wide, being same convey to said Honora, by deed of record in Land Evidence, Vol. 71, page 116. 2d Parcel. Situated on Edgar Court, in said Newport, and bounded Easterly, on Edgar Court, thirty feet; Southerly, one hundred feet, and Westerly, thirty feet, and Northerly, one hundred feet, by land now or formerly of the heirs of Daniel T. Swinburne, deceased, and being same conveyed to said Honora, by deed of record in Land Evidence, Vol. 51, page 251, or however otherwise the above parcels of land may be bounded and described, and

Notice is hereby given that I will sell the said attached and levied on estate at a Public Auction to be held in the Sheriff's Office, in said City of Newport in said County of Newport, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock m., for the satisfaction of said execution, debt, interest on the same, costs of suit, my own fees and all contingent expenses, if sufficient.

JAMES ANTHONY, Sheriff.

3-15-4w

OFFICE OF THE CITY SEALER —OF— Weights & Measures.

CITY HALL, NEWPORT, R. I.,
March 1, 1902.

I hereby give notice as required by law, to all persons engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or as a public weigher, who use Weights and Measures, to bring in to the Sealer's office within one month from the 1st day of April, his Weights, Measures and Balances to be adjusted and sealed.

An Act in Amendment of Chapter 157 of the General Laws. Passed February 28th, 1899.

SEC. 16. Every person engaged in the trade of buying and selling, or of selling, or as a public weigher, who shall use or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession at his place of business, or upon any cart, wagon or other vehicle which is used by him in carrying on his business; or upon his person while engaged in his business, any weight, measure, balance, or scale of whatever description, unless such weight, measure, balance or scale shall have been duly sealed in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, and every such person, who alters any weight, measure, balance or scale, after it has been duly sealed, so that it does not conform to the United States Standard, and every such person who shall use, or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession, as aforesaid, any weight, measure, balance or scale, which he has refused to allow to be examined or sealed by the sealer of weights and measures or deputy sealer according to the provisions of this Chapter, or who shall use, or permit to be used for him, or have in his possession any spring balance having a sliding or adjustable face plate or index, or any measure not made of the shape or dimensions required by law, shall be fined the sum of twenty dollars for each offence, one-half thereof to the use of the town or city in which the offence shall have been committed, and one-half thereof to the complainant.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

J. H. STACY,
City Sealer of Weights and Measures.

All measures, both dry and wet, must be brought to the Sealer's Office. Where it is not convenient for dealers to bring in their scales and weights, I shall call on them after the expiration of one month's notice as above.

Milkmen will bring their measures to the City Hall during the month of April between 9 to 12 o'clock.

3-8-4w J. H. STACY, City Sealer.

For Sale.

FARM at Adamsville, R. I., containing about 45 acres, with dwelling house, large stone barn and other buildings, for sale.

Apply to ABRAHAM MANCHESTER, Adamsville, R. I.,
or to WILLIAM P. SHEFFIELD, JR., Newport, R. I.

11-9-tf

The Littlefield Bequests.

By the will of the late George L. Littlefield, filed for probate this week, Brown University is handsomely remembered, although the bequest is contingent upon the death of his widow. It is that $100,000 shall be given to establish the George L. Littlefield professorship of American history, and all the rest of the estate in excess of this amount is also given to Brown University, for its general use, to be known as the George L. Littlefield general fund. The estate is worth at least $800,000, and perhaps $1,000,000. Another public bequest is that of $4000 to establish a George L. Littlefield free bed in the Rhode Island Hospital. To his sister Miss Abbie F. Littlefield, an annuity of $500 is provided, and $10,000 is given in trust to the three children of his niece, Annie F. Bucklin.

Real Estate Sales and Rentals

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for the summer season the furnished cottage No. 35 Ball street for Mrs. Howard B. Orelle to Mr. Gaston Ranite of New York.

A. O'D. Taylor has sold 4 lots of land on the newly platted tract of land belonging to the Palah Stevens estate, lying between Berkeley avenue and East Bowery. Thus: Lot No. 29, 3750 feet to Joseph L. Sullivan; No. 30, 3750 feet to Joseph Galbraith; No. 33, 3750 feet to John R. Baker, and No. 43, 2910 feet to John H. Tozier.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Kate L. Dennison and others, for a term of years, No. 1 Abajah's place, corner of Levin street, to J. R. Lonall & Co.

Edward T. and Julia Burns have sold their property at 5 Ann street, to William Lattas.

Mrs. S. H. Elliot has rented her cottage on the westerly side of Bellevue avenue to Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, of New York for the coming season.

The estate of William Riggs have rented their cottage on Catherine street to J. Stevens Ulman for the coming season.

Mrs. Charles G. Muenchinger has rented her cottage on the corner of Bellevue avenue and Mill street to Mrs. Mary A. Driscoll for the coming season.

Clarson S. Wardwell and wife of Stamford, Conn., and others have sold to John B. Durfee a lot containing 3,030 square feet of land, bounded north, 38 feet, and west, 78 feet, on other land of the grantors; south, 38 feet, on Friendship street, and east, 81 feet, on land of Herbert Wilson.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for Mrs. Paul Muenchinger her Studio at No. 55 Bellevue avenue to Marcella A. Thurot of Fall River.

A. O'D. Taylor has rented for pasture and agricultural purposes 11 acres of land on the northern side of Easton's Beach road near the Land Trust Cottages, for Harold L. Coolidge and others to E. B. Hall of Boston.

Weather Bulletin.

Copyrighted, 1902, by W. T. Foster.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Mar. 29.—Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbance to cross continent March 29 to April 1, warm wave 28 to April 1, cool wave 31 to April 4.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 3, cross west of Rockies by close of 4, great central valleys 5 to 7, eastern states 8.

Warm wave will cross west of Rockies about April 3, great central valleys 5, eastern states 7. Cool wave will cross west of Rockies about April 6, great central valleys 8, eastern states 10.

Temperature of the week ending April 7, will average below and rainfall below normal.

April is expected to be a cold month. Our cup of winter is not yet full and the law of compensation requires below normal temperatures for the spring months. Don't be in a hurry about putting out your house plants and planting early tender vegetables north of the 38th parallel. Freezing during night, thawing during day has not yet left northern gardens.

Rainfall of April will probably be below normal till the last half of the month when moisture will probably increase. Indications are that the month will start in quite cold and up to about 18 temperature will rise more rapidly than the natural rise of the season, then fall to end of month. These are only general temperature movements and do not include the fluctuations.

In 1855 the United States had a fleet of 2,348,358 tons on the ocean. Last year an American fleet of only 879,595 tonnage was engaged in foreign commerce. Between the same years our protected coastwise shipping increased from 2,491,198 tons to 4,458,421 tons. The figures carry their own lesson of how the American merchant marine can be built up, and how destroyed.

Psycho-Physics

As Taught by the Boston College of Practical Psychology, is the art of knowing what to do, how to do it, when to do it, and where. You have it and don't know it. Millionaire have it and know it and use it.

PSYCHO-PHYSICS is indispensable to the young mother and all heads of families. It teaches them the art of governing their children without punishment. Taught by mail. 10 months' course, $1 per month. Regular 10 weeks' course, $1 per week. Send $1, and receive our First Lesson giving instructions; also, our Announcement and Special Contract arranging to furnish students with material to teach others and form classes.

Many of our students are clearing $50 per week from their evening classes. Never before has there been such a great opportunity for people skilled in this line as there is at the present time. Address:
BOSTON COLLEGE OF PRACTICAL PSYCHOLOGY, 34 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass. 3-12

DR. H. P. SURLES

has returned to Providence, after an absence of several years, and opened offices at

1158 Westminster Street,

The doctor has had 40 years' practice in medicine.

Specialty, Diseases of Women and Children.

Dr. Surles employs a competent chemist... [illegible]

Telephone [illegible]
3-24f

EMPIRE BUILDER

England Loses Staunch Friend by Death of Cecil Rhodes

MAN OF WONDERFUL POWER

John Hays Hammond, Associate of the "Colossus," Says He Was Great, Generous and Loyal, but Misunderstood by Americans

Cape Town, March 27.—Cecil Rhodes died at 5:57 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was conscious until 5:55, when he muttered a few words and sank quickly. The immediate cause of his death was two successive attacks of heart failure.

Cecil John Rhodes—diamond-king, empire-builder, "colossus"—will be counted one of the commanding figures of his time, one of the great of any time, and yet his share of life was less than 50 years. Greatness breeds envy, and envy enmity. Of enemies he had plenty, and of one thing his friends will own him avaricious. That one thing was power. Fabulously rich, he amassed more money as he strove for his first shillings, because wealth is power. Such an ambition often takes the form of exalted patriotism. Sweeping his hand across the map of Africa, Rhodes said: "That is my dream, that all red." And that so great a part of Africa today floats the flag of England is in no small measure his work.

CECIL RHODES.

New York, March 27.—John Hays Hammond, who was for many years and up to the time of the death of Cecil Rhodes intimately associated with him in the development of South Africa, has this to say of Mr. Rhodes:

"Cecil Rhodes leaves no posterity, but leaves his name on the map of Africa, sponsor for a commonwealth nearly as large as our western states. Had he lived he would have devoted the remaining years of his life and would have spent every dollar of his fortune in equipping that commonwealth. It is a good life's work to reclaim a vast region, occupied for centuries by predatory blacks, to give to that country a social and political system, railways, telegraphs, towns, and to run up there the flag of one's nation.

"Unfortunately Cecil Rhodes' character has been misunderstood in America. Judged by American standards, Rhodes was truly a great man. He was not only a great empire builder, but also a captain of industry, in which capacity he commands a higher regard among Americans than among other peoples. He is often represented as a shifty, unscrupulous financier, in league with capitalists to coax the Transvaal into a hopeless war in order to steal the mines of the country. He is also often represented as giving his entire life to the amassing of large wealth. The truth is that Rhodes cared little for money beyond the power it gave him to assist in the development of South Africa. From a most intimate connection with him in his business enterprises I am able to state that his methods of finance were not only scrupulously honorable but were characterized by unusual liberality. He was known to South Africans as a man of unbounded generosity.

"Cecil Rhodes will be greatly missed in South Africa. Until the unfortunate Jameeson raid, for which he received far more blame than he deserved, as history will prove, he was very popular with the Dutch of South Africa. They found in him always a sympathetic friend, ready to give them a helping hand financially and to assist in the development of any projects advantageous to the farming class. Within a very short time there would have been a revulsion of feeling, and, strange as it may sound today, Rhodes would have been able to re-establish his influence with the Dutch. He would have been quick to take advantage of the situation and would have passed into history as the great pacificator of South Africa. This estimate of Rhodes is shared even today by many of the progressive Dutchmen in the country."

North Adams Shaken Up

North Adams, Mass., March 24.—An explosion of gas in the gas house at the Arnold Print works last evening shook the city, destroyed the glass in many of the business blocks, and probably fatally injured one man in the employ of the company.

Each Will Hoe Its Own Row

Topeka, Kas., March 26.—The Populist state central committee last night issued a call for a state convention, to be held June 24. The plan for fusion of the Democratic and Populist parties has been declared off, and both parties will nominate a ticket.

Three Years For Killing Wife

Boston, March 25.—Shuffling feebly between the court officers, Stephen Hennessey, 70 years old, entered the superior court yesterday for killing his wife some time ago. Judge Stevens gave a sentence of three years in the house of correction. The old man did not appear to understand what had been done.

VOTED TO STRIKE

Lowell Operatives Insist Upon Ten Percent Advance

TO GO OUT NEXT MONDAY

Unless Mill Men Yield In the Meantime—Efforts to Delay Action For Another Week Unanimously Rejected by the Textile Council

Lowell, Mass., March 27.—The 50 delegates to the meeting of the Textile Council last evening voted to go out on strike next Monday morning unless the mill authorities in the meantime concede to the operatives' demand for a 10 percent raise in wages.

The delegates present represented nine unions and the determination to stand by the demand for the 10 percent increase was unflinching.

The details of the conference between President Hafferty and Secretary Ashton of the Textile Council, Joseph Conrey of the Trades and Labor Council and Agents Nourse and Southwick of the Lawrence and Massachusetts corporations respectively at Mayor Dinon's house were given, but it did not effect the feeling of the meeting. The personal appeal of Mayor Dinon was duly introduced, but it did not serve to change the sentiment of the delegates.

The petition signed by about 150 prominent business men, beseeching the Textile Council and members of the subordinate unions to delay action until the good office of a committee is tried, was the only expression offered that in any way induced the delegates to reconsider their determination to strike.

The consideration of the committee prolonged the meeting for an hour, and when the motion to go out on strike March 31 was made delegates friendly to the petition offered an amendment that action be delayed until April 7. The amendment was defeated and the original motion to go out on Monday morning was unanimously voted.

President Hafferty announced that he and other officers had been interviewed by the state board of arbitration, but his relation of the interview had no effect except to bring about the appointment of a committee, such committee to hold itself in readiness for any conference that may be requested by the mill authorities. The meeting lasted from 8 o'clock till midnight.

President Hafferty said that the expressions by the speakers were cool, but determined. He hoped that the mill agents will see their way clear to allow the 10 percent raise before the mills close at noon Saturday.

Business men who have interviewed the mill agents say that if the strike goes into effect the prospects are that every mill will be closed indefinitely. No effort will be made to keep them running by the employment of non-union help, and so the absence of this usually troublesome feature will reduce the prospects of disorder to a minimum.

Non-Union Men Laid Off

Quincy, Mass., March 28.—No attempt was made yesterday to operate the Rogers quarry with the 250 men who were brought from New Hampshire and set to work. Manager Morgan of the Quincy Quarry company was informed by the strikers that they would hold another meeting this evening and make one more attempt to settle the strike. Upon this representation Manager Morgan agreed to make no further attempt to operate his quarries until after this meeting.

Conference Without Effect

Woonsocket, R. I., March 28.—By a vote of 117 to 90 the weavers in the Saranac mills of the American Woollen company at Blackstone voted to strike, and they immediately left their looms. A conference yesterday with Superintendent Merrill on the two-loom question was without effect, unless the strike may be called such. The ballot was taken in the mill, printed ballots being used. All the weavers went out.

Sympathetic Strike at Fitchburg

Fitchburg, Mass., March 28.—The weavers of the Beoli and Fitchburg worsted mills, the local plants of the American Woollen company, last night voted to strike in sympathy with the strike at Olneyville. The vote to strike was not unanimous, but it was carried by a fair majority, and all the weavers stood by it and quit work today. The officials of the mills are greatly surprised at the action of the operatives.

Otis' Services Appreciated

Washington, March 26.—Major General Elwell S. Otis closed his active career in the army yesterday by reason of age and will go into retirement. The war department has paid an unusual tribute to General Otis in issuing a general order reciting the distinguished services of the officer, not only through the Civil war, but in his management at Manila.

Freight Smashup In Maine

Auburn, Me., March 26.—A freight train on the Maine Central railroad broke in two near the station here about midnight. Three cars were demolished and the passenger station badly smashed. Nobody was hurt. The damage is estimated at $500.

Labor and Capital Represented

Sydney, N. S. W., March 26.—A compulsory industrial arbitration court has been established here. The membership includes representatives of employers and employes.

More Insurgents to Surrender

Manila, March 28.—General Guevarra, who succeeded General Lukban as insurgent leader in Samar, has signified his intention of surrendering to the American authorities. It has been arranged between General Smith and Guevarra that the latter with the force under his command will surrender April 15.

UNDER A TRUCE

Leading Boers Enter British Military Lines

CONFER WITH KITCHENER

Schalk-Burgher and Other Representatives of Transvaal and Cape Colony Said to Have Been Hard Pressed—Possible Move For Peace

Pretoria, March 24.—Acting President Schalk-Burger, F. W. Heitz, ex-secretary of state of the Transvaal, and Commandants Meyer and Krogh, with their secretaries and attendants, arrived here Saturday afternoon on a special train from Balmoral, about 60 miles east of here. They came into Balmoral under a flag of truce.

Upon arriving here Mr. Schalk-Burger and his party drove immediately to Lord Kitchener's headquarters, where he had an interview with the British general. The Boers afterwards proceeded to the railroad station and started for Kroonstad, whence they will go out under a safe conduct.

For a week past Mr. Schalk-Burger and his colleagues have been stationed at Rhenoster Kop, north of Balmoral, where they have been closely pressed by British columns. Dispatch riders entered Balmoral Friday night and notified the British of the approach of Mr. Schalk-Burger and his party.

It is reported that the Boer position at Rhenoster Kop had become almost hopeless, and that Mr. Schalk-Burger narrowly escaped capture.

London, March 24.—The news that the wandering "Boer government" had entered the British lines is regarded as having but one meaning; namely, that another attempt is being made to negotiate peace. The fact that the censor passed the news of the movement is accepted as confirmation of this opinion.

Papers here take it for granted that Mr. Schalk-Burger and his companions are on a mission of peace, and again engage in a discussion of possible peace terms, expressing the hope that the overtures will have a successful outcome. The presence of Louis Meyer is regarded as significant, as he is an intimate friend of Louis Botha.

The Daily News remarks that a settlement would be possible if the Boers were treated like civilized combatants. "But men do not surrender unconditionally just after taking one of the enemy's generals and four of his guns."

Heavy Damage by Flood

Bangor, Me., March 24.—The last ice jam on the Penobscot river, which had threatened the city from above the water works dam, has passed down to sea without doing much further damage. The total loss by the flood at Bangor is now estimated at from $200,000 to $300,000, not allowing anything for disturbance of business. Nothing has yet been done toward rebuilding the two bridges that were carried out.

Bad Season For Lumber

Waterville, Me., March 27.—The best informed of the lumber operators of the Kennebec waters agree that from 25 to 30 percent of the lumber cut on the Kennebec and its tributaries during the past winter will not reach the landings and consequently will not be available to the mills. There is but one foot of snow in the Dead River valley and frequent rains will be necessary to ensure the success of the drives.

Testimony at Variance

Skowhegan, Me., March 27.—The case of Alexander Terrio, convicted of the murder of Matthias Pare, will be taken to the law court on an appeal. The ground is the variance of expert testimony, it being pointed out that the microscopic examinations by Professor Knight of the University of Maine, in behalf of Terrio, differ from those testified to by Dr. Whittier, the expert for the state.

Postal Thieves Sentenced

Havana, March 25.—The trials of the cases arising from the embezzlements of Cuban postal funds have resulted in the following sentences: C. F. W. Neely, 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $56,701; W. H. Reeves, 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $35,510; Estes G Rathbone, 10 years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $36,321.

New Move In Toppan Case

Boston, March 26.—The Journal says that the efforts of friends of Jane Toppan to prove she is insane, and therefore not responsible for the murders which have been charged against her, have resulted in the appointment of a commission to examine her mental condition. The commission made its first examination last Thursday.

Fatal Stabbing Affray

Providence, March 24.—A quarrel which had its origin in recriminations because of non-union weaving, resulted in Simon White, 27 years old, being fatally stabbed in a Pascoag saloon Saturday night. Peter Carr, over 50 years old, is held by the officers on a charge of being responsible for the deed.

Police Scout Murder Theory

Boston, March 24.—Police officials state that there are no reasons to believe that Mrs. Julia B. French, whose body was found on top of the elevator of her home, was murdered. Medical Examiner Draper has stated positively that her death was the result of an accidental fall down her elevator well.

Chicago, March 25.—Discovery of a case of smallpox in the building occupied by John A. Dowie as a college, chapel, hotel and publication office of Leaves of Healing, resulted in 173 Dowieites being quarantined there yesterday. Even if no new cases of the disease shall develop these followers of Dowie and nearly a score of servants employed in the place will not be allowed to leave it for 20 days.

MAY ORDER A STRIKE

Rhode Island Manufacturers Have Ignored Request of Spinners

Pawtucket, R. I., March 28.—The quarterly meeting of the Rhode Island Mule Spinners' union, held here last night, was of more than usual interest, in that a readjustment and increase of wages was the chief topic discussed. There was an attendance of over 300, composed of representatives from every branch in the state. At a meeting held a week ago it was decided to request the various mill owners that wages be advanced 10 percent, that a reply be sent them by last night, and that the said increase go into effect on March 31.

The majority of the manufacturers did not reply and such answers as were in hand contained no definite assurances of the desired concessions.

Since nothing definite could be done it was decided to hold a special general meeting Sunday afternoon, when a strike may be ordered if the request for the desired increase is not granted.

Whale Sunk Whaler

New Bedford, Mass., March 28.—News was received here yesterday by the agents of whaling bark Kathleen that she had been sunk at sea by a whale. Captain Jenkins cables from Pernambuco, Brazil, that three of the four boats have arrived at that place. The missing boat contains nine men. The captain's wife and all the officers were among those who got to land safely. The Kathleen was valued at $12,000. She sailed from this port on a whaling voyage last October.

Will Be Greatly Missed

Boston, March 28.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions yesterday received a cablegram announcing the death of Rev. Edward Chester M. D., at Dindigul, India. Dr. Chester was born in New York city in 1828. He had been a missionary of the American board in India since 1858. Dr. Chester was prominent in municipal affairs at Dindigul for a generation, his advice being constantly sought by the mayor and his council.

Coroner's Action Didn't Suit

Providence, March 28.—An unbooked for incident occurred yesterday in the Simon White inquest, which began Wednesday at Burrillville, when Coroner Grubger was deposed by order of the town council and Dr. H. J. Bruce elected to succeed him. The methods employed by the coroner in his conduct of the inquest were displeasing to the town council. The inquest was then begun anew and testimony of much importance was adduced.

Grand Jury May Investigate

Portland, Me., March 28.—It is said that every person who was present at an interview between the liquor dealers and Sheriff Pearson, Tuesday, will be summoned before the grand jury, that statements about bribery of liquor deputies may be cleared up. "I have confidence in my deputies," the sheriff says, "but if there is one of them who has received money or gifts of any sort from a rumseller, he shall be punished."

Patrolman Over Half a Century

Boston, March 28.—Patrolman John M. Penniman, who is the oldest police officer in point of service in the city, if not in the country, was today retired from service at his own request and pensioned at the rate of $600 per year. Mr. Penniman was born in Moultonboro, N. H., in 1822, and in 1847 was appointed to the old Boston night watch, having served on the police force continually since until today.

Plum Long Overlooked

Hartford, March 28.—Politicians of this state have just discovered that for 20 years the office of state inspector of gas meters has been unfilled. The law authorizing the governor to make such an appointment was passed in 1883, but not a governor since that year seemed to be aware that he had such a political plum to give. The discovery was made by Hartford's city attorney.

Stone Was on the Track

Northampton, Mass., March 24.—By the derailment of a train, consisting of an engine and one car, near Haydenville yesterday, caused by a stone on the track, Conductor Chandler, Michael Mansfield and a travelling sales man, together with Engineer Watson and Fireman Waltermeyer, were more or less injured, though none fatally.

Free Transfer Bill a Law

Providence, March 28.—The street railroad free transfer bill, which has been an important factor in municipal politics for some months, yesterday passed the lower branch of the general assembly, thereby becoming a law. There has been a great deal of opposition to the passage of the bill.

Running With Half a Force

Laconia, N. H., March 28.—The strike among the knitters in the hosiery mill of Tilton & Co. in this city is still on, the operatives declining to resume work at the old wage rate of 4½ cents a dozen, the demand being 5 cents a dozen. The plant is running about one-half its capacity.

Milk Producers Won

Boston, March 26.—The directors of the New England Milk Producers' union are feeling highly elated over the outcome of their long conference with the Boston milk contractors' committee over the price to be paid for milk during the six months beginning April 1, for by the agreement finally reached the producers will receive an advance over present prices of about 2 2-3 cents a can, and they have been conceded about everything they asked for.

Blondin Pleads Not Guilty

Cambridge, Mass., March 26.—To a long indictment, charging him with the murder of his wife, nearly a year ago, Joseph Winfred Blondin, in the superior court here, pleaded not guilty, and was immediately committed to jail without bail. Although he listened attentively to the reading of the indictment, he utterly failed to comprehend its contents, and its purport had to be translated and explained to him by his counsel.

Newport and Fall River St. Ry. Co

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Electric Lighting. Electric Power.

Residences and Stores Furnished with Electricity at lowest rates.

Electric Supplies. Fixtures and Shades.

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Free With Every Package of

Pillsbury's Oat Food

We give you a Package of

VITOS (Wheat Food.)

We have just received a fresh lot of goods from the Purina Mills.

RALSTON BREAKFAST FOOD.

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PURINA PAN-CAKE FLOUR.

S. S. THOMPSON,

Postal Station No. 1. 172 TO 176 BROADWAY.

ANNUAL

REDUCTION

SALE.

We shall not attempt to advertise a "Hurrah Sale" of these goods—as that style of doing business is entirely out of our line.

Every few days something is marked down simply because things don't come out even.

Our entire stock of broken lines in all departments reduced in like proportion, irrespective of regular selling price.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH AT THIS SALE.

Newport One Price

Clothing Co.,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

Easter Attractions

—AT—

SCHREIER'S,

143 THAMES STREET.

LEADING MILLINERY.

ALL THE NEW SHAPES IN

HATS,

In Hair Braid Straw, Chiffon and Cuban Straw.

TRIMMED HAT,

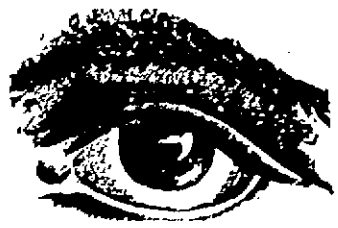
ORIGINAL DESIGN, SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP, SPECIAL VALUES.

Large Assortment

TRIMMED HATS

FOR CHILDREN.

SCHREIER'S, 143 Thames Street.



Nature's Danger Signals.

Do your eyes blur at times? Do they hurt after reading? Are there frequent headaches? Are the muscles around the eyes drawing wrinkles and crow's feet?

They are Nature's Danger Signals.

Only when sight is gone is the terrible danger realized. It costs so little to help the eyes, if done in time. We can give the early help and our advice is free. If you don't need glasses we tell you so.

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SHOE STORE, 186 Thames St.

Has the most up-to-date RE-PAIRING & RENOVATING SHOP in the city.

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Tickets and Drafts on the Old Country For Sale.

EXAMINE OUR

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—AND—

Black Grain Boots!

ALSO

GRAIN LACE SHOES.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co

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SOCIETY ROOMS

TO LET IN THE

MERCURY BUILDING, 182 and 184 Thames St.

HANDSOME LARGE HALL, well furnished for lodge purposes with either two or three ante rooms as may be desired.

For Rent.

Good rooms in the MERCURY Building, either furnished or unfurnished. Possession given April 1st.

Enquire at the MERCURY OFFICE.

Selected Tale.

KIND HEARTS AND CORONETS.

"Well, mamma, kind hearts are more than coronets, aren't they?"

"More what than coronets? I know the quotation, of course; but I can't say that I ever understood it. A coronet is one sort of thing and a kind heart is another. And I don't see why, if it comes to that, the possessor of a coronet shouldn't be the possessor of a kind heart as well."

And Mrs. Erne sat back in her deck-chair with an air of having finished the discussion. She was on her way back home to England with her daughter whom she had taken out to India on a visit to Colonel Erne, whose military duties kept him out there away from his wife and his pretty daughter.

Mrs. Erne, like many other wives of military men, had imbibed from her husband a tone and habit of authority, which she used upon the pretty Hildred unsparingly, and more than ever at this particular juncture, when the beautiful, blue-eyed girl was showing the strongest inclination to commit an act which her mother termed "throwing herself away."

Mrs. Erne was ambitious, and the exceeding beauty of her young daughter had filled her with hopes, which seemed perfectly reasonable, that Hildred would make a brilliant marriage. Indeed, it was what everybody expected of a girl who had been the undoubted beauty of her one London season.

But now this wrong-headed young person, who looked so gentle and innocent that it was difficult to believe her capable of anything so definite as an original impulse, had threatened her own prospects and her mother's ambitions by bestowing a great deal too much of her thoughts and of her smiles upon a certain Captain Tarring, whom she met in London and again in India, and who had been one of her most devoted admirers during her stay in the hills.

It had come as a great shock upon Mrs. Erne to find Captain Tarring among the passengers on board the boat which was to bring herself and her daughter back to England; but on finding that another of the passengers was a certain Prince Lagonegro, a man who united the attractions of good looks, good manners, fortune and a title, and who was moreover, evidently much attracted by the beautiful Hildred, Mrs. Erne's annoyance had considerably increased.

For Hildred quietly but obstinately refused to take her mother's view of the relative attractions of these two men.

"It's very difficult to know the truth about any man's heart, mamma, isn't it?" she persisted, in her soft, lisping little voice, when Mrs. Erne had sat back and folded her hands, to end the matter, "One can only judge what one feels about it."

"Do you mean that you 'feel' that Captain Tarring is full of heart, while Prince Lagonegro has none?" asked her mother, sharply.

"No, no, mamma; of course not. But I like Captain Tarring better than I do the prince."

"Now, of what possible value can the imaginary liking of a girl like you be? It is a mere matter of prejudice. Isn't the prince handsomer than Captain Tarring? Wittier? More distinguished looking? Besides, the important fact that he is better off?"

"Yes, I suppose he is handsomer, but I don't like his face so well. And as for his being better off, one couldn't marry a man in cold blood for that, now could one?"

"Of course not. It's no question of marrying anybody—yet. I only wish you to put a little brain into your consideration of your acquaintances. You've been talking to this Captain Tarring lately to the exclusion of everybody else; and, quite apart from any consideration of money—I hope I'm not a mercenary woman—quite apart from that, I say, I think you're making a mistake in rating him as highly as you do. And you know Major Stanway thinks as I do."

Hildred's face fell. This was a sore point with her, that Major Stanway, an old friend of theirs and a person whom everybody liked and everybody trusted, had, indeed, "gone over to the enemy," as Captain Tarring expressed it, and joined in singing the praises of the prince.

Indeed, at the very moment that the two ladies were discussing this matter, young Captain Tarring was taking Major Stanway to task in the smoking-room about his attitude in the affair.

"Do you think it's quite fair, Stanway," said the young man, who was a pleasant-faced Englishman of a type happily common, "to take up the stand you do in regard to Miss Erne and this wretched foreigner?"

"Wretched foreigner, eh? If you mean Prince Lagonegro, it seems an odd term to use of a man who is as much an Englishman as you are by breeding and education, though he is Italian by descent."

"Well, don't put me off and evade the question. It seems very hard that you, who know how fond I am of Hildred Erne, and who used to profess and sympathize with me about it, should now go about cracking up to the skies the very man whom you know to be my rival with her."

"I don't know what you mean by cracking up—"

"Oh, yes you do. I've heard you singing his praises to Mrs. Erne, and, goodness knows, she doesn't want any inducement to make her think better of a man with a title and a fortune than she does of me!"

"Now, look here, my young friend, you're perfectly unreasonable."

"I dare say—"

"Listen to me. Didn't I tell you at the outset, when you first mentioned your attachment, that you had no chance?"

"But—"

"Didn't I tell you that Mrs. Erne wouldn't let her handsome daughter think about a man like you, with only a few hundreds a year, and that you would get the cold shoulder directly a man a little better off turned up?"

"Yes, I know you did. And I admitted that my chance was a poor one. But still it was a chance, and with Hildred to back me up, I was not without hopes. Of course, I don't say you haven't a perfect right to advise Mrs. Erne to snub me, and to encourage the prince. But I do say it isn't the sort of thing people would have expected you to do, and it's hurt as much as it's surprised me."

The young man was too much agitated to speak in a very even tone, and it was clear that even the tough old major was moved by his emotion. He got up from his chair, walked up and down the smoking-room a few times, and then stopped short, holding on by the chair of the younger man, though his sea legs were steady enough.

"I suppose it does seem odd to you, my boy, but I tell you it's all for your own good, as well as little Miss Erne's. Of course, you don't believe me—nobody ever believes in anything that's done for his good. But you'll find it out some day, I hope, and in the mean time, if you can't forgive me for going my own way, why—I can't help it."

Captain Tarring said nothing. There was so much feeling in the major's voice, gruff as it was, that he felt bound to respect the opinion expressed by him. But at the same time he felt very sore about it, and this sensation was considerably increased by something which happened later in the day.

Two of the passengers were getting up a party for whist that evening, and it fell to Captain Tarring to have to ask Prince Lagonegro to take a hand. Not only, however, did the prince refuse, saying somewhat curtly that he made it a rule never to play cards on board ship, but he repeated the incident to Mrs. Erne, and Mrs. Erne repeated it to the major, who expressed his opinion, very warmly, that the prince was quite right.

By the time Hildred, who was present when her mother and the major talked this over, related it to Gerard, the incident had assumed the complexion of a deliberate attempt on Captain Tarring's part to induce the prince to gamble, and to an honorable refusal on the part of the latter to be led into such courses.

Captain Tarring was furious.

"One would think," he said to Hildred, "that I was a gambler, if not a swindler! While, as a matter of fact, I've never had the least inclination that way, while they do say that the prince used to play very high indeed out in India."

"Did he really?" asked Hildred. "He talks as if he'd never touched a card at all. And mamma said it was quite delightful to meet a man with so much sense."

"Nonsense!" cried Captain Tarring, sharply. "Ask the major whether his friend used not to gamble, and for heavy stakes, too."

"Oh, he wouldn't admit it," said Hildred. "I can't understand why it is, but he always talks about the prince to mamma as if he were the very pink of perfection."

Captain Tarring pulled his mustache and frowned.

"Yes; for some reason he takes his part through thick and thin."

"Perhaps," suggested Hildred, "he knows the prince used to play high, and admires him for giving it up."

This seemed a very possible explanation, and Captain Tarring had to admit that it might be the truth. If the prince had been a gambler and had "sworn off" to please his friend the major, it would account for the extraordinary interest the latter appeared to show in the young nobleman.

"Then, of course," said the captain, with a shrug of the shoulders, "he becomes at once a hero in your eyes. We all know how dearly a woman loves a reformed rake, or spendthrift, or anything of that sort."

"It's very unfair of you to say that, Gerard," said Hildred warmly, "and I don't deserve it. Have I ever made any pretence of liking anybody as well as I do you?"

"Then why don't you tell your mother boldly, point-blank, that it's of no use trying to prevent your marrying me? Why don't you take a bold stand, Hildred? You're a coward at heart I believe!"

The girl shook her head slowly, with a troubled look in her eyes.

"I don't think I am," she said, "but I know so well just what would happen if I took what you call a bold stand. In the first place, of course, mamma would have to pretend to agree, and we should be engaged, shouldn't we?"

"Well, that would be something, instead of my having to stand about and meet you under the companion in this hole and corner fashion."

"Well, but listen. Then mamma would never leave off running you down, not openly, you know, but by implication, in a hundred little pin-pricking ways. Oh, you don't know what mamma can do in that way."

"And do you mean to say you would let yourself be persuaded into thinking the less of me for her pin-pricks?"

"No; but it wouldn't be very pleasant—now, would it? Well, then, there's another thing she'd do. She would never leave you alone. Do you think you could be always amiable and courteous, as well as wise and discreet, while mamma was continually making half-sad allusions to—to what she didn't approve of?"

He frowned uneasily.

"Would she do that?" he said. "I can't believe it of her!"

"Well, she would, I feel sure, and that wouldn't be all. Remember, I have to go with her just where she pleases to take me, and you may be very sure that, if I were to engage myself to you, she'd please to take me where we could never see each other, or—"

"But we wouldn't have a long engagement. Why should you? After all, I am not a pauper, you know, and there's nothing to wait for."

Hildred sighed.

"I don't believe you really care about me at all," said he, hurt and offended by her silence.

The tears came to her blue eyes.

"I knew you'd say that," she murmured. "But it isn't true. I do love you, as I've told you a hundred times. And until the major took sides against you I was always hoping—"

"Ah!" he burst out, with an explosion of rage, "I knew it was he who had done this. I knew your mother would never have been so insolent to me as she has been the last day or two—"

"Oh, don't! don't talk about it. I know it's true, and it breaks my heart to hear her."

"Then do you really mean to let her arrange your life for you, and marry you to this fellow you don't care two straws about? Or, stay, perhaps you are all the time only flirting with me, just to lead the other man on? Perhaps—"

"Perhaps you're a jealous goose, Gerard. I not only do not like the prince, but I positively dislike him. If I were shut up in a prison until I married him I should remain in prison all my life. I don't think I can say anything stronger than that."

"Do you mean that?"

"Indeed—indeed, I do."

"But why? He's good looking—much better looking than I am."

"I know he is, he's much better mannered than you are, I really think. And I'm sure he's cleverer, and can talk more languages, and all that."

"Yes, and he's given up gambling to please you, I suppose, which is quite touching, of course," burst out Gerard, angrily.

"Has he? I didn't know it. I was going to say that what he is and what he does makes no difference. Although I don't know why, I dislike him, almost as much, Gerard, as I like you."

There was some comfort in this assurance, and with that and a surreptitious kiss Captain Tarring had to be content.

But, if anything, things grew worse as the days went on, and the prince devoted himself so assiduously to Mrs. Erne and her daughter that the rumor grew that Hildred was engaged to the handsome young nobleman. And Captain Tarring, eating his heart out in rage and disgust, withdrew into the background, wondering whether Hildred was true at heart after all.

Before the end of the voyage Captain Tarring had withdrawn himself so completely from the Ernes that there was no question but that Prince Lagonegro had ousted him from the affections of the beauty. It was by chance rather than by design that Captain Tarring found himself in the vicinity of Mrs. Erne, her daughter, the major and Prince Lagonegro, when the ship at last cast anchor.

Hildred tried in vain to get near enough to Gerard and far enough from her mother to exchange a few words of remonstrance or of farewell. Prince Lagonegro, tender of manner and flowery of speech, stood steadily in the way, with his faithful friend and companion, Major Stanway, close behind him. The major slipped his arm within that of the young nobleman, however, and asked him whether he was not glad to be home again.

"Indeed, I am!" cried the prince, less fervently, however, than might have been expected. His attention was fixed upon two keen-eyed men advancing toward him, invited by a wave of the major's hand.

The keen-eyed men came straight up to the group, and the prince, more uneasy than ever, made another attempt to get free from the major's hand.

"Are you looking for Major Stanway?" asked that officer, as the men came up to him.

"Yes, sir," said the first man, his eyes traveling at once from the major to his companion. "This is the gentleman you wished us to meet, I think?"

At the same moment he laid a heavy hand upon the shoulder of the pale prince.

"What do you mean? Who are you? How dare you lay hands on me?" asked the nobleman, indignantly.

The man nodded at the major, without taking any notice of his companion's discomfiture.

"Right, sir," said he. "We've been looking for this gentleman for some time. Come now"—and he turned persuasively to the prince—"the game's up. You'd better come away with us quietly."

The prince came rapidly to the same conclusion. With a hasty bow to the ladies, assuring them that he would meet them at their hotel, he let himself be led to the tender, while Mrs. Erne, whiter than he was, turned terror stricken to the major and asked what was the matter.

"Only that the 'prince' is a well-known gambling sharper, and that he's now safe in custody," replied that gentleman serenely.

"And you never told me. You—you let him—let us"—Mrs. Erne could not speak for rage.

"I didn't know myself who he was," said the major, quietly. "I had suspicions only, until the detectives met me, at my request."

Captain Tarring was near enough to hear this, and he at once came toward the group.

"If there's anything I can do, Mrs. Erne," said he to the pale lady, "in the way of looking after your luggage or anything, I shall be most happy."

"Oh, you're very good. Indeed, I shall be very grateful."

"More grateful than she would have been ten minutes ago," whispered the old major, as she turned away. "There, you silly fellow, see what I've done for you! Now she's encouraged that scamp so openly, there's nothing for her to do but to fall back on you, and be grateful. Now take back your hard words, you dog, and remember you owe your pretty wife to me."

He was right. That evening at the hotel, Gerard Tarring was formally accepted by Mrs. Erne as her future son-in-law. And the first person who was invited to stay with the young couple after the honeymoon was the artful major.—Florence Warden, in Black and White.

The Stone Bridge.

PROVIDENCE GAZETTE Oct. 17, 1795: We feel a peculiar pleasure in announcing to the public that the bridge that connects Rhode Island with the continent at Tiverton (Howlands Ferry) is at length completed and was opened for passing on Thursday last (Oct. 15). It is a noble specimen of bridge architecture uniting elegance with strength and does honor to the enterprizing proprietors, as well as the ingenius architect, Major Whiting of Norwich. The bridge is 900 feet long, 36 feet broad, has 42 piers and a sliding draw on an improved plan which one person any move and replace with ease. The greatest depth 8¾ fathoms at low water.

January 16, 1796:

The post from Newport last evening informed that the new bridge at Howland's Ferry was carried away by the high wind and tide on Thursday Evening last, (Jan. 14).

August 20, 1796:

We are happy to acquaint the public that the bridge at Howland's Ferry which connects this island with the main is rebuilt and so far completed as to be passed on Saturday last (Aug. 13.)

Guarding the Money.

There are plenty of ingenious burglars in the world, but he would have to be a very ingenious burglar indeed who should find a way to rob the Bank of France. The measures taken for guarding the money are of such a nature that burglary would seem to be impossible.

Every day when the money is put into the vaults in the cellar, and before the officers leave, masons are in attendance whose duty it is to wall up the hydraulic mortar. Water is then turned on, and kept running until the cellar is flooded.

A burglar would thus have to work in a diving suit, and break down a cement wall before he could even begin to break into the vaults. When the officers arrive the next morning the water is drawn off, the masonry torn down, and the vaults opened. It is said that the treasures of the Bank of France are better guarded than any others in the world.

"It is hard to keep one's relations," said the seedy individual with a mourning band on his hat.

"Hank?" echoed the man whose check is good for a million. "Why, sir, it's simply impossible."—Chicago News.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Cuba is Doing Well.

The Insular Division of the War Department has just made public some interesting statistics regarding Cuban trade during the nine months ending September 30, 1901, 1900 and 1899. If we are to believe the arguments of those interested in taking off the sugar Tariff for Cuban benefit that Island is in danger of complete commercial collapse unless "something is done for Cuba." But the figures show that Cuba is doing very well indeed under the Tariff laws as they now exist.

The total value of merchandise exported from Cuba during the nine months ending September 30, 1901, was $52,891,072, as against $37,911,367 for the same period of 1900, and $37,435,298 for the same period of 1899. Or, in other words, there is an increase in Cuba's export trade of 39.4 per cent. in the period of 1901, as compared with that of 1900, and 41.2 per cent. as compared with the like period of 1899.

These figures certainly show that instead of running down at the heel Cuba is moving forward with tremendous strides. If the exports of the United States had increased in anything like the same proportion it would have taken practically all the markets of the world to have exhausted our output.

Furthermore, the value of Cuban exports to the United States for the first nine months of 1901 was $41,771,251; an increase of 50.5 per cent. over the same period of 1899. When it is remembered that Cuba's chief exports to the United States are sugar and tobacco, and that this tremendous increase has been made under the revenue laws as they now exist, it more than ever appears that some special interests are back of the movement to reduce the Cuban Tariff. Cuba is doing well under present trade regulations. Better leave well enough alone.—Grand Rapids "Herald."

Might Succumb to Royalty.

Two women sitting opposite the writer in an electric car pitched their voices so high that every word of their conversation could be heard by those sitting near them. Matrimony was evidently the subject of their conversation, for one of them said:

"Sometimes I think that if I was single I wouldn't marry the Prince of Wales hisself, an then ag'in I dunno."

"Yes, that is so," replied her companion. "I feel just that way myself, an' I have as good a husband as the averdige, too."

"So have I—that is, as men run nowadays."—Lippincott's Magazine.

A Honeymoon Financier.

Judge Edwards of Leo county, who has married over a hundred couples since he has been ordinary, performed the ceremony recently for a runaway couple seated in a buggy in the public road.

The ceremony over, the groom fumbled in his pockets and fished up 36 cents.

"Judge," he said, "this here's all the money I got in the roun' world. If you're a-mind to take it, you kin; but I'll say straight for'ards that I'd done set it aside for the honeymoon expenses!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Zebra.

A little boy, writing a composition on the zebra, was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it was useful for. After deep reflection he wrote:

"The zebra is like the horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."—Boston Courier.

No Heat, No Fire.

"Of course you have your furniture insured?"

"No, I don't see the use of it."

"Your flat is fireproof, eh?"

"Seems to be. There's never the slightest suspicion of heat in it."

Roosting Comfortably.

"It wa'nt warm, but it was peaceful," says the man who lived in the chicken barn because his wife's relatives lived in the house. Thus the satisfaction of the mind transcends in importance the mere comforts of the body.—New York World.

A Slap at Tradition.

Dorothy. "What did you and your mother-in-law fall out about, Kitty?"

Kitty. "Oh, she never liked me after she heard me say that no husband of mine should ever wear home-made shirts."

"Madam," said the facetious boarder to the landlady, "are these storage eggs?" "I think they must be," replied the lady; "you appear to have stored away five of them."

Australia has spent nearly eleven millions in promoting immigration. On an average the immigrants have cost her £18 a head.

The Wall Street Journal.

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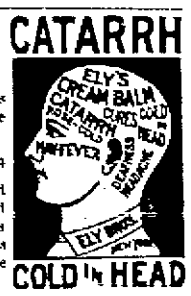
Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

CATARRH



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Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spread over the membrane and is absorbed. Relief is immediate and cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial size, 10 cents by mail.
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J. S. KISO, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Providence, Fall River & Newport Steamboat Company.

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1

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Excursion Tickets, to Providence and Return, 60 cents.

Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only, each way. Stop at Conanicut Mondays only, each way.

B. RUTTUM, Supt. Transportation.
ARTHUR H. WATSON, President.

Newport & Wickford

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In effect November 1, 1901.

Leave	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Newport	*10 00	*1 35	*4 05	*7 30
Providence, ar	11 50	3 18	5 50	9 50
Boston, ar	1 18	4 30	7 00	11 00
New York	4 30	8 57	11 00	11
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave				
New York	*12 02	*5 00	*10 02	†3 31
Boston	—	10 00	1 00	3 00
Prov.	—	11 14	2 10	4 15
Newp't, ar	6 35	7 00	4 40	6 40
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

*Daily except Sundays.
†Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2.03 a. m.; Philadelphia, 6.40 a. m.; Baltimore, 9.20 a. m.; Washington, 10.32 a. m.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

ON and after October 27, 1901, trains will leave NEWPORT, for BOSTON, TERMINAL STATION, week days, 5.51, 8.20, 9.00, 11.01 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.01, 6.15 p. m. Return 6.42, 8.51, 10.51 a. m., 12.51, 2.28, 3.48, 4.51, 6.03, 6.51 p. m. MIDDLETOWN and PORTSMOUTH, 6.51, 9.00, 11.01 a. m., 1.00, 3.01, 5.01, 6.15 p. m. PORTSMOUTH GROVE (flag stop), 5.51, 9.00, 11.01 a. m., 1.00, 3.01, 5.01, 6.15 p. m. BRISTOL FERRY, TIVERTON, FALL RIVER and TAUNTON, 6.51, 8.20, 9.06, 11.01 a. m., 1.00, 3.01, 5.01, 6.15 p. m. MIDDLEBORO, 8.20, 11.01 a. m., 3.01 p. m. HYANNIS, 8.20, 11.01 a. m., 3.01 p. m. PROVINCETOWN, 3.01 p. m. PLYMOUTH, 11.01 a. m., 3.04 p. m. NEW BEDFORD, 8.20, 9.06, 11.01 a. m., 1.00, 3.04, 5.01 p. m. FITCHBURG and stations on Northern Division, 8.20, 11.01 a. m., 3.04 p. m. LOWELL, 11.01 a. m. and 3.01 p. m. CONCORD, 11.01 a. m. PROVIDENCE, 5.51, 8.20, 9.06, 11.01 a. m., 1.00, 3.01, 5.01, 6.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for BOSTON, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.15 p. m. Return 8.27, 8.27 a. m., 12.27, 1.28 p. m. For PROVIDENCE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 6.15 p. m. For PORTSMOUTH GROVE, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00 p. m. For Middletown, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 3.00, 5.00, 9.15 p. m. New Bedford, 7.00, 11.00 a. m., 5.00 p. m.

*Boat from Fall River.
‡Wharf Station.

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Old Colony Street Railway Co.

"Newport & Fall River Division."

TIME TABLE.

In effect on and after September 23d.

WEEK DAYS.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—[6.30], 6.45, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, ‡7.15, 7.45, 8.45, 9.45, ‡10.45 p. m.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 9.15, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 9.15, ‡10.15, ‡11.15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

LEAVE FALL RIVER—7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, ‡10.15, ‡10.45, ‡11.15 p. m.

LEAVE NEWPORT—7.15, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.15, 10.45, 11.15, 11.45 a. m., 12.15, 12.45, 1.15, 1.45, 2.15, 2.45, 3.15, 3.45, 4.15, 4.45, 5.15, 5.45, 6.15, 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, 8.15, 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, ‡10.15, ‡10.45, ‡11.15 p. m.

‡To Portsmouth only.
†To Portsmouth and return.

Running time between City Hall, Fall River, and Market Square, Providence, via the new highway trolley line is one hour and twenty minutes. Connection is made at City Hall, Fall River.

The Whole Story in one letter about

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS')

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:—"We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, foot bites, chilblains, cramps, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is the best remedy to have near at hand."

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Hubbard, Marblehead, Victor, Warren Butman, Chestnut and Golden Bronze.
Our annual catalogue of Vegetable and Flower Seed sent Free.
If you want the purest grass seed sold in the U.S. try our J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.
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Gentlemen:

Being associated for so many years with the above Firm and being closely confined brought on constipation. A package of your Tablets has cured me and I take great pleasure in recommending them to those who are affected in a similar way.

Yours truly,
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These tiny Capsules are superior to Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs or Injections and CURE IN 48 HOURS the same diseases without inconvenience.
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ALL HORSESHOEING

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J. B. BACHELLER.

Fruit in Jamaica.

"When Captain —— proved to me," said a large planter, the other day, "that it would be worth my while to throw £500 worth of sugar machinery into the sea and plant bananas, I immediately went and did it. And I have never regretted it since!" That is significant. One cannot be here long without finding a good deal about the two endogenous trees (neither of them indigenous) which constitute the chief present wealth of this island—the banana and the cocoanut. Most of us in New England know them both well enough by sight—from specimens in botanical gardens, or from drawings and photographs—but that is about all.

The banana is planted on cleared and ploughed land, in long rows parallel to what may be called the line of irrigation, deep irrigating trenches being dug between the rows. When the tree arrives at maturity the fruit-bearing branch is put forth, with the blossom, or "navel," at its end. This navel is the same in both the yellow and red varieties; about three times the size of a large white turnip and much the same shape, though more elongated and pointed; plum-colored—say, the color of a red banana skin, with just enough blue mixed in to give it a purplish tinge—composed of a mass of superimposed petals, like a rosebud. After a while, the outer layer of petals falls off, disclosing a row of little green things, like flat beanpods, only that they do not taper to a point, with a dark brownish tinge at the outer end; they lie flat against the navel, pointing downward as it does, for the branch itself bends down toward the ground. These are baby bananas. They soon begin to curl upward, however, being attached to the branch by their upper tips, and gradually swell out to the well-known banana shape, the fringe at the outer end falling off. Then the branch grows a little more, until the navel has well cleared the first row of fruit, another layer of petals falls off, disclosing another row, and so on until the bunch is complete. But the branch keeps on growing, carrying the navel two or three feet beyond the bunch, where it remains hanging to the end. The bunch is quite compact, all the bananas pointing upward, long before the fruit has attained its full growth. When one bunch of fruit has been produced the tree dies, and another springs up in its place from one of its suckers.

Exactly the same process goes on with the plantain, the tree being distinguishable from the banana only by an expert; but the difference is seen as soon as the fruit begins to take its shape: it is sharper-pointed than the banana, and curls upward less vertically, the bunches are not so compact; a full-grown plantain is two or three times the size of a large banana. The red banana shows its color from the first, though more or less striped with brownish green; even the leaves have a ruddy backbone. Be it remembered that, though there are several varieties of banana, both red and yellow, the plantain is not one of them; it is only eaten cooked, and is essentially a vegetable. The red banana used to be cultivated chiefly in Cuba; its scarcity in our markets of late years is to be accounted for by the Weyler atrocities that preceded the Spanish War. Still it is cultivated to some extent on this island.

Bananas are cut as soon as they reach their full growth; that is, long before ripeness. Indeed, the fruit is never allowed to ripen on the tree, not even when intended for home consumption. The cutting is done with that West Indian tool-of-all-work, the machete—pronounced "match ett" here, though the term "cutlass" is more commonly used—a slightly hooked broadsword, sharpened on its convex edge. Machetes are sold (unground) at a shilling apiece; the buyer grinds them, and, if he has any self-respect, discards the wooden hilt and makes a new one for himself, binding it fast with cord. In the cutting and all subsequent handling of bananas the greatest care is exercised, as the fruit is very delicate; a bruise is fatal.

In this section of the island the cut bunches of bananas are next loaded upon carts—two-wheeled spring-carts, with a railing, like our hay-riggings; one mule in the shafts, and another hitched on at his near side—or else upon the platform cars of the B. & G. G. R. R., to be taken down to Bowden Wharf. They are laid upon beds of banana-waste (dry leaves and stems); the loading and unloading being invariably done by men. The carrying is done by men and women indiscriminately, and always on the head. The carriers do absolutely nothing but carry; the bunches are placed upon their heads, and taken therefrom, by the loaders and unloaders. When the carts and cars arrive at the wharf the bunches are carefully taken from them (imperfect ones are inexorably refused and sent back!) and piled up in squares in the warehouse sheds or under cover on the wharf itself; each square is made up of fruit from the same plantation. Here they await the arrival of the steamers.

When the steamer has been made fast to the wharf, a sort of square window is opened in her side, on a level with the main deck, and four approaches thereto are railed off on the wharf itself with wooden handrailings—very like the approach to the box office at our theatres. Two of these railed-off passages lead up to the "window," and two, back therefrom; one set is for Negroes, the other for coolies—the two races not caring to fraternize. The approaching and retiring lines are kept with military precision, no one attempting to fall out of his (or her) place. Opposite each of the two issues sits an old man, or woman, with a bagful of little metal checks, one of which is given to every retiring carrier; a hundred checks shown at the office entitles the holder to thirty-five cents. The pace of work is slow or rapid, according to the time allowed for the whole job: sometimes the steamer arriving late is in a hurry; sometimes she is not. But the average pace for a force of 250 men and women—a hundred on board and 150 on the wharf is 5000 bunches per hour. The largest cargo of bananas ever carried from the Island was one by the Admiral Sampson—52,000 bunches. But these were collected from several ports.

Ill-paid as it is, this business of banana carrying is a great favorite with the natives here. It is almost impossible to lure away to other employments one who gets a chance at it. I believe the total absence of brain work to be done is its principal charm. The Jamaica native, especially the Negro, is not, as a rule, over-thirsty for pecuniary gain; what he most prizes is leisure! This is what makes fish such a rarity here in Bowden. Though the waters swarm with superlatively fine fish, when a fisherman has made five or six shillings he steadfastly refuses to go out fishing again until he has spent the money, and this takes him a good while. The custom of carrying everything on the head, though it is seldom done at the wharf, as actual balancing, one or both hands being usually called into play, to steady the load, has produced a wondrously straight-backed and straight-necked race of men and women here in Jamaica. But the erect carriage is about the only good result; an ungraceful protrusion of the abdomen is one of the commonest ill effects. Then both men and women (especially the latter) have a peculiar swinging, slouching gait, which in some of the shorter-legged women degenerates into an actual waddle. But the carriage of the head and bust is nobility itself! All heavy carrying here is done in the same way, whether it is bunches of bananas, sacks of cocoanuts or baskets of coal for the steamers. Sometimes it takes two men to lift with their arms what a single man or woman will walk off with easily.

The old fashion of singing while loading has now pretty well gone out, though I am told that it is still sometimes done at night. But it has not yet been my luck to hear it.

The cocoanut blossom first appears in the shape of a closed corrugated green sheath, about three or four feet long, and very sharp-pointed at the outer tip. Did it taper less it would look much like a gigantic banana. After a while it bursts longitudinally with a resounding report; and from it protrudes an irregular bunch of jagged twigs, each twig looking somewhat like the spinal column of a flatfish. These broom-like twigs—when dried they are used for sweeping up the cut grass on lawns—are trimmed with a delicate feathery fringe of yellowish-buff. Before long you notice a lot of little round swellings on the central stem of the twigs (on the fish's backbone), about the size of a large marble. These are the nuts. Every blossom sprouts immediately above one of the branches of the tree, upon which the bunch of nuts rests when grown. After a while the little yellowish balls assume the shape of an acorn, the "nut" of said acorn being bright green, the "cup," formed of layers of superimposed petals, like those of a houseleek, yellowish-buff. The nut is now about the size of a small Jersey peach; as it grows larger the "cup" gradually disintegrates and falls off. The full-grown nut is still green, shading into buff near the stem and tip. In this condition it is a "water cocoanut" (called "drinking-nut" in its native South Sea Islands); you get it down from the tree by poking with a pole or by throwing stones at it. Then a skillful native chips away the husk near the tip with his machete, and with the same implement opens the top of the nut itself, like an egg; and you are at liberty to drink as much of the fresh, sweet water as you please. It has a mild cocoanut flavor, and is at first rather sickening—but not nearly so much so as the "jelly," a single teaspoonful of which goes a longish way. When the nut ripens this jelly hardens into what we know as cocoanut; the water in the ripe nut is useless, being turned slightly sour.

We have all heard of "the milk in the cocoanut;" which is, I suppose, the above-mentioned jelly in the green nut. The liquid contents, however, are almost as clear as water. But if there is no milk in the cocoanut, a sort of cream can be got from it. Grate the hard meat of the ripe nut, pour boiling water upon what you have grated, and set it in a cool place to rise. After a while a cream rises to the top, as it does from milk; this cream is then skimmed off and used for filling creampies. To the uninitiated it tastes at first rather like a poor quality of soapsuds; but you gradually get to find it delicious.

Only ripe nuts are exported. They fall from the tree of themselves, are then gathered, husked, and carried down to the wharf, where they are packed in sacks—one hundred to the sack—and put on board the steamers. The tough, fibrous husk is put to a variety of uses; the tip, sawed off as near as possible to the inside nut, is much in use for waxing hardwood floor. But this is not the end of the husk's virtues; a man in Port Antonio told me, with a twinkle in his eye: "Oh, there's lots of good in cocoanut husk; more than you would think for! Just you take a grater to it, and it will make very fair nutmeg, or pimento, or coffee—according to the demand!" Which suggested to my mind that the State of Connecticut might some fine day have to look to her laurels. What Northern State can hope to vie with the tropics in fertility? Put a Yankee in the tropics, and there is no knowing what may not come of it!—William F. Apthorp, in Boston Transcript.

As Explained.

Biggs. I wonder why Simkins has such a mania for riding on the street cars during the crush hours?

Diggs. Oh, probably because it affords him an opportunity to associate with people of standing.—Chicago News.

There used to be a pretty mean member of the Lambs' Club—one who was always to the fore when any one else was treating, but who never by any chance offered to buy. He was of a literary turn and thought more of his abilities than the publishers did. This characteristic was well known to all the members, and one afternoon he buttonholed Nat Goodwin and John Glendinning in the club. He commenced to relate his good fortune. A publisher that morning had promised to publish his latest work. "What is it?" asked Glendinning. "A novel?" "No," replied the author; "it is my autobiography." "Accent on the 'bi'?" inquired Glendinning pointedly. "No," chimed in Goodwin. "Accent on the 'auto,' I suppose."

"Good story they got out about the professor, hey?" "What's the matter, did he forget again?" "Naw. Better than that. His wife got up the other morning and was slipping her shoes on when she gave a little shriek. 'What's the matter?' he asked. 'Why, I was putting my shoe on and a snake slipped out of it,' she cried. 'Only one?' said the professor. 'Why, there should have been three. I put them there last night to keep them warm.'"

Messenger Boy. Is this Mr. Ernest Seton-Thompson's, or Mr. Ernest Thompson-Seton's, or Mr. Simpson Teton's or Mr. Ernest Theton-Shompson's? Maid. Wait a minute, can't you? He didn't say what it would be today. I'll go and ask him.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

San Francisco Bay is to be tunnelled to accommodate the traffic between opposite sections of the city which now has to go around. The distance is about five miles, and the subway will pass beneath an island in the bay.

Pinehurst, Summerville, Charleston, Augusta and Savannah.

P. R. R. and Southern Railway. The popular route. New York offices: 271 and 1185 Broadway.

Valuable Postage Stamps.

Seven hundred dollars was paid for a tiny piece of paper recently. The transaction took place in Lippincott's auction rooms at No. 14 South Seventh street. The little slip was rather crudely engraved. Two words, "Hawaiian Postage," were printed at the top, and two other words, namely, "Two Cents" were printed at the bottom. Around a large, bold figure 5, which is stamped in the center of the paper, there is a rough scroll design. For this and nothing more—excepting the fact that the little piece of parchment is sole survivor of the first Hawaiian postal issue—an unknown man was willing to pay 700 good American dollars. For another and still smaller bit of paper, one without any scroll at that, some one was ready to pay $131. It is a stamp which has survived a great many years and belonged to the series of early Philadelphia carrier stamps, issued in 1849 and 1850. The letters "U. S. P. O," are printed at the top of the document. Then comes the single word "Paid," and under this the denomination, "1 cent."

When it came to buying a real pretty stamp, one with the picture of a bird—the American eagle—nicely engraved on it, the numerous bidders who had gathered in the auction room held their hands on their pocketbooks and refused to separate themselves from more than $100. This was a stamp issued years ago by Frazer & Co. It was good for 2 cents when turned into the city dispatch post. Scores of other stamps, representing issues which are not so rare as the above, were sold for prices ranging from $10 to $100.

The Boy We Want.

Boys are always in demand because they are the material out of which men are made, and as first-class material is always at a premium in every line of trade so the boys who give promise of making first-class men are most eagerly sought after.

The boy the world wants today is the one who can be trusted to handle money without any of it sticking to his fingers or finding its way into his pockets. He will take as much interest in the affairs of his employer as if they were his own, and will stay fifteen minutes without being asked, to finish a piece of work, after the whistle blows and the rest of the men have quit work. He will be able to write a business letter and spell the words correctly and to add up a column of figures promptly and accurately. He will lift his cap as readily to his sister when he meets her on the street as he would were she the sister of some other boy, and he will not be ashamed to walk to church with his mother, show her into her own pew and sit beside her during the service. He will be careful in making a promise and just as careful about keeping it. He will have sufficient moral backbone to say "No" to those who would lead him astray, and he will have enough courage to own that he is striving to make a man of himself.

This is the kind of boy so many are on the lookout for.

How to Drink a Farm.

Bob Burdette gives this simple recipe: "My homeless friend with a chromatic nose, while you are stirring up the sugar in a ten-cent glass of gin, let me give you a fact, to wash down with it. You may say you have longed for years for the free, independent life of the farmer, but have never been able to get money enough together to buy a farm. But that is just where you are mistaken. For some years you have been drinking a good, improved farm at the rate of a hundred square feet a gulp. If you doubt this statement, figure it out yourself. An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet. Estimating, for convenience, the land at $43.56 an acre, you will see that it brings the land to just one mill per square foot. Now pour down the fiery dose and imagine you are swallowing a strawberry patch. Call in five of your friends and have them help you gulp down that five hundred-foot garden. Go on a prolonged spree some day and see how long it requires to swallow a pasture land to feed a cow. Put down that glass of gin; there is dirt in it—one hundred feet of good, rich dirt, worth $43.56 per acre."

"Sidewalk" Medical Advice.

The busy doctor was hurrying down the street when he was stopped by a man noted for his ability to get "sidewalk" advice.

"I am thoroughly worn out, and sick and tired. What ought I take?" asked the man.

"Take a cab," replied the unfeeling doctor.

A Matrimonial Merger.

"Biffley and his son and the Widow Binglewood and her daughter are going to form a community of interests."

"How so?"

"Biffley marries the widow and his son marries the daughter."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The first American flag raised over Santiago after its capture has been presented to the State of Alabama by General Joseph Wheeler. It will float from a mast of the Almirante Oquendo, also presented by General Wheeler, and soon to be planted on the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Grogan. What a power o' funerals they do be havin' at the church these days! Shure, it's stharted me thinkin'.

Miss Casey. Thinkin' av what?

Mr. Grogan. That whin it come toime for my funeral would you be the widdy?—Philadelphia Press.

"I am at the door," said the Wolf, in a loud voice, "and I am coming in." "All right," responded the meek man, "but you had better wipe your feet on the mat before my wife catches you."

Very Low Rates

during the months of March and April via Chicago & North-Western R'y; $30.00 from Chicago to Helena, Butte, Anaconda, Ogden and Salt Lake City; $30.50 Spokane, $33.00 Portland, Seattle, Tacoma, Vancouver, Victoria and a large number of other points. Tourist Sleeping Cars every day from Chicago to the Pacific Coast. For maps and particulars apply to nearest ticket agent or address J. E. Brittain, 368 Washington street, Boston, Mass.—2-22-11w.

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Women's Dep't.

Mothers' Right to Children.

Lucy Stone, on Jan. 22, 1870, in one of the earliest numbers of the Woman's Journal, had an editorial on "The Legal Right of Mothers to their Children," quoted the following statute, from Nixon's Digest of the laws of New Jersey:

"Any . . father . . whether he be of age or not, may . . by his deed executed in his lifetime or by his last will . . dispose of the custody of his child, born . . and such disposition of such child, or children, shall be good against the child's mother or every other person or persons; and if the mother or any other person shall attempt to recover custody of such child or children, she or they shall be subject to an action for ravishment or trespass." (Nixon's Digest, p. 19, sec. 9.)

Lucy Stone commented as follows:

Thus a minor who cannot legally give a deed or make a will of any property whatever, may, by law, both deed and will away the child from its mother, whose God-given right to it the law absolutely annuls. And this atrocious law is in force in the District of Columbia, in the Territories, and in nearly every State of the Union. Only an unmarried mother has a legal right to her children.

The Lewis case is the latest reported claim of a father for the enforcement of this exclusive legal right to his child. We are happy to report that the court in this case gave the child to the mother.

Still, mournful facts of mothers legally robbed of their children meet us everywhere. A short time since, I was in Detroit; my hostess told me that in that city a young father had willed their only child away from its mother; that she had fought the court, the executors, and the relatives, till they were glad to give her the child to get rid of her.

Why had the husband done this? Was the mother not a good woman? Oh, yes! But "she was young and handsome and would be sure to marry again." Suppose a wife might will or deed her children from their young and handsome father, who might possibly seek to console himself with a new wife!

In New Jersey, within three years, a mother hid herself and her child several weeks in the woods, to save it from the legal claim of its brutal father.

In Pennsylvania, a Catholic father willed his only daughter from its Protestant mother. She appealed to the court, which decided that, as the father was proved to be of sound mind, he had the legal right to the child. So his claim was sustained. In Massachusetts one of the best women in the State dressed her two little girls to ride with their father. The youngest turned its small baby face as it went out, and waved "bye-bye" to its mother, who did not see either of them again for fourteen years.

There was no way in which that husband could torture his wife so much. He had the legal right to do it. Does anyone suppose that if women were voters, such a law as heads this article could exist for a single twelve-month?

What good will it do women to vote?

L. S.

Since the above editorial was written, thirty-two years ago, the suffragists by ceaseless efforts have secured for married women in many of our States independent rights to person, property and earnings. But only ten States have as yet conceded to mothers a legal share with their husbands in the care, custody and control of their minor children. In thirty-five States the father alone has authority over them. When Lucy and I became residents of New Jersey in 1857, and for many years afterwards, the brutal law quoted above remained unchanged. Even now, in Massachusetts, the law modifies the exclusive right of the father only in cases of legal separation of parents, and then only gives children to the mother upon application to the judge of probate if she can satisfy him that she is better able to provide for the interests of the children. As the husband is usually the bread-winner and the mother is not, she is always at a disadvantage in her application for the children, except during the period of their infancy. That such an unnatural law can have remained on our statute books for a whole generation, shows how powerless women are without the ballot. We hope we shall effect a change this year. But if our petition is still denied, it will be a crowning evidence of women's need of suffrage for self-protection and self-respect.—H. B. B.

To the Amateur Florist.

See that your plants get fresh air whenever it can be given them safely. This means that cold air should be so admitted that it is mixed with the air of the room before it reaches the plants themselves. Give your plants the benefit of light and sunshine if you wish them to do well. Water only when the surface of the soil looks dry. This rule can not be deviated from with safety by the amateur. The experienced gardener will frequently discover conditions which make it safe for him to vary or modify it, but these the amateur will not discover, and it is not possible to lay down any instructions by which they may be discovered, says a writer in the Ladies' Home Journal. Overwatering does untold harm, as it causes souring of the soil and brings on decay of the roots. Apply fertilizers only when a plant is growing, for then, and then only, can it make use of them. Begin with a small quantity of whatever fertilizer you use, and increase the amount as the plant increases in growth, being careful not to overdo the matter.—Exchange.

College and Alumnæ.

The Eliza Davison house at Vassar College, a new residence hall for one hundred students, was opened last week. It is a gift from John D. Rockefeller, and is named for his mother.

A Supreme Court decision sustains the will of the late Joseph M. Bennett, whereby the University of Pennsylvania acquires real estate worth more than $500,000. He left it to the University "to aid and encourage the trustees in carrying out more practically and thoroughly the co-education of women and girls."

Bryn Mawr College has met with a serious loss through the burning of Denby Hall, one of its largest buildings.

In the last Congress two-thirds of the Senators and nearly two-thirds of the Representatives were lawyers. The present House has 12 farmers, 2 planters, 1 druggist, 2 mine operators and 1 vessell master.

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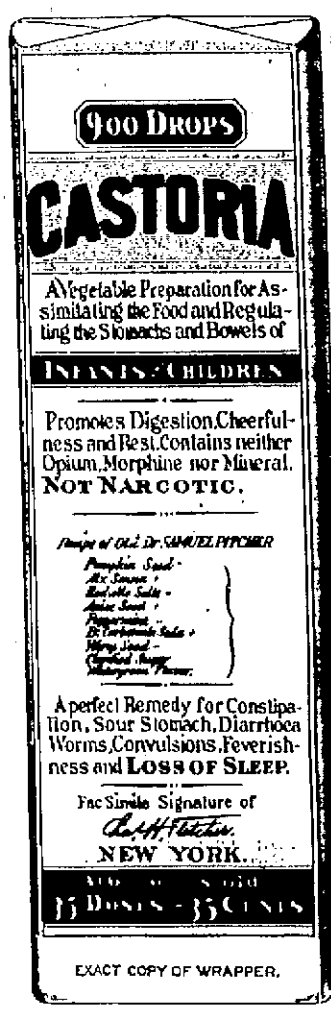

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For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used by millions of mothers for their children while teething. If disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and there is no prospect of its being marked down.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

Love at first sight will not always survive a second look.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

"If a man empties his purse into his head, no man or woman can take it away from him."

Smart Weed and Belladonna combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's W. & B. Backache Plasters the best in the market. Price 25 cents.

I've more sense and wisdom in the back of me thumb than all the heroes in the warruld. That's why I ain't a hero.

Convince yourself that Ely's Cream Balm deserves all that has been said of it as a means of quick relief and that cure is obtainable cases of nasal catarrh and hay fever. A trial size costs but ten cents. Full size, 50 cents. Sold by druggists or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren Street, New York.

Mt. Olive, Ark., May 17, 1901.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—Please send me one bottle of Cream Balm, family size. I think it is the best medicine for catarrh in the world.

Very respectfully, J. M. Schontz.

The darkest hour in the history of any young man is when he sits down to study how to get money without honestly earning it.

Every nervous person should try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. They are made specially for nervous and dyspeptic men and women, and are just the medicine needed by all persons who from any cause, do not sleep well, or who fail to get proper strength from their food. Cases of weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous and sick headache, &c., readily yield to the use of the Little Nerve Pills, particularly if combined with Carter's Little Liver Pills. In vials at 25 cents.

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Direct all communications to

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
care Newport Historical Rooms,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, March 29, 1902.

NOTES.

THE COOKES OF RHODE ISLAND DESCENDANTS OF WALTER COOKE OF WEYMOUTH, MASS. 1643-1870.

BY H. RUTH COOKE.

Simeon[4] Cooke (531) married (1) Patience, dau. of Silas Parsons, Sept. 24, 1841; md. (2) Ellen Murdock of Winchester; he was a grocer in Boston when first married, came to Richmond, N. H., then went to Keene, N. H., in the shook and stave business, then later to Southern California in 1882 in the print business. (See History of Richmond, N. H., p. 374.) His children were:

941. Silas[5] Parsons Cooke, b. Oct. 18, 1845; graduate of Harvard 1867, theology graduate at Princeton, N. J., minister Congregational Church at Chelsea, Mass.

942. Leroy[5] Cooke, b. Feb. 4, 1849, graduate of Winchester School of Technology.

943. Solon[5] Cooke, b. 1851; d. y.

944. Clara[5] Jane Cooke, b. Oct. 22, 1854.

945. Charles[5] Simeon Cooke, b. May 23, 1857, graduated at Dartmouth 1880, tutor there 1884.

Hiram[4] Cooke (551) married and lived in Shrewsbury, Vt., which town was noted for its thousands of sheep grazing on its surface. His children were:

946. Daniel[5] Cooke, lived in Shrewsbury, Vt.

947. Harriet[5] Cooke, md. Jonah S. Aldrich.

948. Elvira[5] S. Cooke, md. Jerome Atwood.

(See page 797, History of Rutland County, Vermont).

Lydia[4] Cooke (552) md. June 10, 1812, Thomas Goddard, he born Jan. 28, 1753, son of William and Elizabeth (White) Goddard of Brookline, Mass., and of Richmond, N. H., where they lived on David Cass place, which in 1881 was owned by Davis Sprague. Lydia died Oct. 16, 1828, and Thomas married, second, May, 1830, Olive Kelton, dau. of Aaron, and Olive married, second, Joseph Bliss. (See p. 396, History of Richmond, N. H.) Children of Lydia and Thomas Goddard were:

949. Elizabeth[5] Goddard, b. June 1, 1813, d. Sept. 1, 1832.

950. William[5] Goddard, b. May 4, 1815, md. Betsey Blodgett.

951. Joseph[5] Goddard, b. Oct. 21, 1816, removed to Holland, Vt.

952. Emily[5] Goddard, b. March 4, 1818, md. Alvan Burns.

953. Zerah[5] Goddard, b. Oct. 5, 1819, md. Lydia Bryant.

954. Lydia[5] Goddard, b. March 24, 1821, md. O. F. Blanding.

955. Ashael[5] T. Goddard, b. Jan. 16, 1824.

Major Gustavus[4] Cooke (553) married twice and his widow lived in Middlebury, Vt., in 1898. Children of his first wife were:

956. Ruth[5] Cooke.

957. Mary[5] Cooke, md. Mr. Brigham.

Children of his second wife were:

958. Charles[5] Cooke, who died aged 85.

959. Jeanne[5] Cooke, lived in Middlebury, Vt., in 1898, the shire town of the county.

Philley Cooke (554) md. Bazaleel Brooks, he born in New Marlborough March 2, 1785, and died at Brooknell, Vt., April 2, 1849, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Turner) Brooks, whose other son, Daniel Brooks, md. Philley's sister, Sarah. Children of Bazaleel and Philley were:

960. Daniel Cooke Brooks, b. May 5, 1816, at N. Haven, Vt., removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., in 1898, later removed to Mitchell, South Dakota.

961. Solon[5] Sumner Brooks, md. July 16, 1840, Sarah Ellen Richardson, and No. 432 md. Ebenezer Richardson; he named for John Sumner, uncle to the wife of Peter Cooke, No. 415, in this record, where this uncle is mentioned.

Nicholas[4] Cooke (556) md. Oct. 24, 1824, Judith Capron, dau. of Otis Capron and Polly King. She died Feb. 9, 1866. He died Nov. 21, 1866. He removed in 1815 to the house of his father, Luther Cooke, in Richmond, N. H. Nicholas and Judith's children were:

962. Lucina[5] Cooke, b. in Richmond, N. H., Aug. 15, 1825, md. Nahum Cass.

963. Polly[5] Cooke, b. Aug. 29, 1827, d., Feb., 1888, in Gardiner, Me., md. Amos H. Ingalls, b. July 31, 1827, son of Zimri Ingalls, b. March 21, 1781, who married Parma Howe and had 9 children; the eighth child was James Ingalls who md. June 3, 1852, Polly, dau. of Col. Stephen Buffum; the next child was Amos H. Ingalls, above said. The father of Zimri was Edmund Ingalls, believed to have been a brother of Henry Ingalls, whose dau. Elizabeth married James Ingalls, No. 230 of this record. Edmund went from Cumberland, R. I., to New Hampshire.

964. Hannah[5] Cooke, b. Jan. 22, 1830, md. Oct. 18, 1851, Walter Randall, son of Willard and Cyrene (Aldrich) Randall, and had Walter Randall, b. Aug. 20, 1856.

965. Martin[5] Cooke, b. Aug. 28, 1833, md. Mary Martin, dau. of Israel Martin.

966. Jane[5] Cooke, b. April 3, 1836, md. Lovel K. Pickering of those Pickerings who came from Salem, Mass., to Richmond, N. H., in 1773, who was Judge John Pickering, author of Pickering Reports, son of John[4] (John[3], John[2], William[1]) Pickering. Children of Judge John were:

(a) Nath'l Pickering, md. Dec. 9, 1790, widow Olive Buffum, dau. of Jonathan Gaskell.

(b) Theophilus Pickering, md. Feb. 12, 1799, Sarah, dau. of Jeremiah Bullock.

(c) Hannah Pickering, md. Sam'l Wellington.

(d) Jonathan Pickering, md. March 1, 1805, Mary, dau. of Joseph Cass.

(e) Timothy Pickering, b. 1781, md. Martha, dau. of Thomas Kelton, md. (2) in 1812, her sister.

(f) Betsey Pickering, md. John Ballon.

(g) Samuel Pickering, md. Nov. 22, 1807, Olive, dau. of Jedediah Buffum.

(h) Rev. David Pickering, a free-will Baptist, turned to Universalism; had one child in 1823 in Providence; editor of Christian Telescope published in Providence 1824 to 1828; went from there to Upsilanti, Mich., and died Jan. 6, 1859.

(i) Lois Pickering, md. Abner Thurber.

(j) Eunice Pickering, b. in Salem, Mass.; md. Brooks Gale.

(k) Sarah Pickering, md. Nath'l Marshall.

967. Nicholas[5] Cooke, d. y.

968. Judith[5] Cooke, d. y.

Calvin[4] Cooke (557) md. Nov. 14, 1822, Anna Swan, b. Jan. 26, 1799, dau. of Major Ebenezer Swan, Jr., and Esther (Mann), lived in Richmond, N. H., with Joseph Holbrook (husband of No. 263, Lucina Cooke). They all lived in a house built by Calvin's brother, Nicholas Cooke, on the Asa Mann place. Calvin's children were:

969. Ebenezer[5] Swan Cooke, b. May 1, 1823, md. Caroline Baker.

970. Stephen[5] Cooke, b. Oct. 20, 1831, d. in Waltham, Mass.

971. Dianey[5] Cooke, d. Sept. 4, 1851.

Dianey Cooke (559) d. Oct. 12, 1882, md. Oct. 2, 1831, Stephen Randall, b. March 9, 1808, son of Levi and Huldah (Newell) Randall, removed to Keene, N. H.; he md. (2) Dec. 22, 1833, Clara F. Farnum. Dianey's children were:

972. Stephen W. Randall, b. Oct. 4, 1810, d. Aug. 6, 1811.

973. Levi[5] W. Randall, b. May 13, 1812.

974. David[5] L. Randall, b. Nov. 23, 1814.

975. Elbridge[5] G. Randall, b. Feb. 13, 1853.

976. Stephen[5] Byron Randall, b. Feb. 12, 1857, d. Dec. 12, 1882.

Polly[4] Cooke (560) d. July 21, 1832, md. Dec. 2, 1821, Horace Wilcox. Children were:

977. Polly[5] Wilcox, b. Oct. 4, 1823, md. Julius Russell; md. (2) Alvin Madison.

978. Clarissa[5] Wilcox, b. March 3, 1826, d. 1886, md. (1) John Lewis; md. (2) Darius Percival.

979. Luke[5] Wilcox, b. March 27, 1828, d. 1846.

980. Perry[5] Wilcox, b. Jan., 1830, d. 1891.

981. Fanny[5] Wilcox, b. April 4, 1832, md. Thaddeus Merritt.

QUERIES.

3181. SKINNER—Information desired of Esther Skinner, who died at Torringford, Conn., 1831. She was said to have been the last survivor of those who fled from Wyoming after the massacre in 1778.—W. A.

3182. WESTON—Also of Hannah Weston, born about 1758, married Josiah Weston of Machias (or Pleasant River), Maine.—W. A.

3183. HORNET AND PEACOCK—To what historical event does the following refer?

"I sing you a song of long ago,
When the Hornet stung the Peacock so
That his feathers fell and his tail dropped low,
And this is true, as the records show."—L. E. L. T.

3184. WEAVER—I would like to have the address of any one interested in the Weaver family. Has any genealogy of that family ever been compiled?—S. F. P.

3185. LAWTON—Edward Lawton died at Exeter, R. I., Mar. 27, 1823, ag. 70 years. Ann, widow of Edward, died at Exeter, Oct. 30, 1824, aged 67 years. Can any one give me their parentage? It is said in the family that Ann was daughter or granddaughter of Judge Greene, of East Greenwich. Edward and Ann deeded land in No. Kingstown, Nov. 3, 1791. The deed is dated at Newport.—F. L.

3186. STANFORD—Would like to know the descendants of Sylvanus Stanford, who married about 1802, Elizabeth Brownell, and who formerly lived in Newport, and had several children.—E. D. B.

3187. DAVIS—Can any one identify the following members of the Davis family?

A John Davis, baker, of Newport, R. I., was deeded land by William and Elizabeth Hefferman Mar. 11, 1723.

Aaron Davis, mason, of Newport, and wife Mary, deeded land to Peleg Sanford, Feb. 25, 1672-3.

Robert Carr, Sr., Newport, deeded land to Samuel Davis, son of Nicholas, Mar. 16, 1676.—W. M.

3188. CRAW—Rev. Seth Craw (wife Rachel) thought to have been from Vermont settled in Eastern New York. Estimated birth about 1760-70. Wanted, parentage.—W. M. R.

3189. GRAFTON—Who were the parents of Hannah Grafton, who md., 1692, Joseph Downer, of Joseph and Mary (Knight) Downer? She died at Norwich, Conn., Oct. 12, 1741.—E. M. P.

3190. DOWNER—Were Joseph and Hannah (Grafton) Downer the parents of John Downer, b. 1714-15, md. May 1, 1744, Sarah Weatherston? Who were her ancestors? Did John and Sarah Downer have daughter Mary, born Feb. 25, 1759, at Newport?—E. M. T.

3191. LOCKE—Nathaniel Locke and Mary Burt were married in Newport, R. I., July 20, 1761, by Gardiner Thurston. Can any one give me a list of their children? I would also like to know their parentage.

Who were the ancestors of Nathaniel Locke, born April 19, 1742?—D. W.

3192. HOWARD, WHITEHORNE—The intentions of marriage of Moses Howard and Rachel Whitehorne were published in Boston June 10, 1731, but the marriage did not take place in that city. Can any one give their ancestry, and tell me where they were married?—D. W.

3193. WEEDEN—Who were the parents of Mary, wife of James Weeden, of Newport, R. I.? He died after 1711, and she died about 1725. His father was William, who died in Newport, 1676. Who was his mother?

Wanted also the mother's name of Phebe Weeden, b. 1660, d. 1745, daughter of above William. She married William Peckham, who died 1734, son of John and Mary (Clarke) Peckham.—D. W.

3194. LAWTON—Who was Hannah, wife of Jeremiah Lawton, of Portsmouth, R. I.? She was living in 1744, when she signed a deed to their son Jonathan Lawton of Portsmouth and Newport. His will was proved March 13, 1748-9. He is called Colonel. He was deputy from Portsmouth, 1743 and 1746 and was then called Captain. Can any one give a reason for these titles?—D. W.

3194a. RIDER—Hannah Rider, of Middletown, was born Mar. 22, 1724, died May 13, 1759, married June, 1746, to Eleazer Read, son of John. Has any one her parentage?—D. W.

3194b. MARSHALL, CRANDALL—Capt. Peter Marshall was captain of a privateer in 1744, md., Nov. 26, 1738, Rebecca Crandall. Any information about their ancestry will be gladly received.

Who was the Peter Marshall who married Rachel Defew in Boston, Nov. 30, 1721?—D. W.

3195. LAWTON—On the Portsmouth Town Council records is the will of Benjamin Lawton, dated Oct. 5, 1765; recorded April 10, 1809. He mentioned son George; wife Abigail; son Benjamin; dau. Abigail Mott; dau. Sarah Gardner; dau. Lydia Weeden; dau. Rebecca Rhodes; dau. Mary Peckham; grandson Benjamin Bazzel; grand dau. Ann, dau. of Francis and Penelope Bazzel; dau. in law Martha Lawton, widow of son Joshua; granddau. Sarah Munro, and dau. of son Thomas.

Can any one tell me whom this son Thomas married? Did he buy land in North Kingstown about 1744, and did he have a son Edward?—E. M. T.

3196. FREEBORN—Who was the mother of Ruth Wanton Freeborn, b. Dec. 12, 1749, md. Nov. 21, 1769, Thomas Earle? She was daughter of Noel Freeborn, b. Feb. 11, 1727, d. before 1769.—E. W. A.

3197. WESCOTT—Wanted, such military or official service of—

Stukely Westcott, 1592-1676.
Jeremiah " ——1686.
Stukely " 1672-1750.
Stukely " 1723-1808.

All from Warwick and Cranston, R. I., that would render their descendants eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars.—J. LeB. W.

3198. AMES—Will some of your genealogical correspondents kindly give me through your columns the parentage of Mary Ames of Boston, Mass., born about 1664, and died Feb. 5, 1728, aged 64 years? She married in 1696 Ralph Stoddard of Groton, Conn., born in 1666. Their son Ralph Stoddard, born May 31, 1697, died from sunstroke August 26, 1741. He married Jan. 3, 1723, Hannah Lester of Groton, Conn., born Jan. 8, 1707, who married for her second husband a Mr. Williams.

I would also esteem it a favor to learn the parentage of the aforesaid Hannah Lester.—R. A. W.

3199. CLARK—Will some one tell us through your columns which of the daughters of Mr. Joseph Clark of Rhode Island married Samuel Fish of Connecticut, son of John Fish of Stonington? By the records of the First Congregational Church of Stonington it appears that "Sarah, wife of Samuel Fish, and her two sons, Samuel and John, were baptized August 26, 1686." Mr. John O. Austin in his Genealogical Dictionary of Rhode Island claims that Sarah Clark, the daughter of Joseph Clark, married Thomas Reynold October 11, 1683. Rev. John Clark, bro'her of Joseph Clark, in his last will gives to his cousin (or niece) Fish, wife of Samuel Fish, and her children and others certain estate. Mr. Austin says that the Rev. John Clark's will was probated May 17, 1676.—R. A. W.

ANSWERS.

3135. HUNTINGTON—The mother of Rev. Daniel was Ann, daughter of Thomas Moore, of New York city, and sister of Bishop Moore of Virginia. She was the second wife of Gen. Jedediah Huntington, whose first wife, Faith Trumbull, died Dec., 1775. She had seven children, and survived her husband, whose death occurred at New London, Conn., Sept. 25, 1818.—Huntington Family Memoir, p. 162.—L. B. C.

3150. PECKHAM—S. F. Peckham, of Brooklyn, N. Y., credits Daniel[2] Peckham, son of Thomas, with a son John. Now Daniel Peckham and wife Mary's (Ross) eldest child was born 1720. They had but three sons, with no John among them. The John Peckham who md. for his second wife, Tabitha, widow of Nathaniel Cory, of Newport, R. I., and daughter of Samuel Howland, was born 1714, and was not the son of Daniel.—B. J. P.

3158. PETERSON—If F. D. C., who desired information in regard to the Peterson family, will communicate with me I can give him (or her) some information of the family.—Miss M. Lizzie Kenyon, Box 26, Kenyon, R. I.

3161. CHAMPLIN, HILL—Colonel Christopher Champlin, born Nov. 30, 1707, died in Charlestown, R. I., March 26, 1766. He m. April 22, 1730, Hannah, dau. of Captain John Hill and ——. I am unable to give the name of the mother, nor do I know the parentage of John Hill. Mrs. Hannah (Hill) Champlin, born June 7, 1710, died March 15, 1756, and Christopher m. 2d, Aug. 19, 1756, Lucy Stanton, dau. of Joseph and Esther (Gallup) Stanton, who was born Sept. 22, 1722, and died Jan. 30, 1766. Colonel Christopher had fifteen children, of whom five were by the last wife.—J. D. C.

Stops the Cough and works off the Cold.

Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

The Federal Construction Company of New York.

Capital $100,000. Shares $100 each

Organized under the laws of the State of New York.

THE FEDERAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY having secured two valuable contracts for building and equipping two Railroads in the State of New York, both of which have received the approval of the Railroad Commissioners of the State.

The Construction Company offer a part of the Capital Stock of the Company AT PAR, with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, GUARANTEED by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, of Fort Plain, New York, for the period of five years. The stock certificates will be delivered by the Bank with guaranty endorsed thereon.

Address H. S. KENNEDY, Treasurer,
3-22-4w 27 William St., New York City.

The State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE APPELLATE DIVISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, SC., Newport, March 25, A.D. 1902.

WHEREAS, John Major Lewis of the City of Newport in the County and State aforesaid has filed his petition in said office praying for a divorce from the bond of marriage now existing between said John Major Lewis and Belle Jane Lewis, now in parts to the said John Major Lewis unknown; notice is therefore hereby given to the said Belle Jane Lewis to appear, if she shall see fit at The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be holden at the Court House in said Newport, within and for the said County of Newport on the second Monday of May, A. D. 1902, then and there to respond to said petition.

CHARLES E. HARVEY,
3-22-4w. Clerk.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage Deed, made by Herbert C. Tilley, of Newport in Rhode Island (with Nevada B. Tilley in release of dower), to David Cogeshall, of Middletown in said State, dated October 9th, 1896, and recorded in Volume 16, pages 69, &c., of the Mortgages Land Evidence of said Newport, breach of the condition of said Mortgage having been made and still existing; the undersigned, assignees of said Mortgage by assignment, dated the 28th day of March, 1902, will sell at public auction, on the premises hereinafter described, on MONDAY, the 14th day of April, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, all the right, title and interest which the said Herbert C. Tilley and Nevada B. Tilley had at the time of the execution of said Mortgage and did by said Mortgage convey, in or to that certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Easterly, on Gould street; Southerly, on land of M. Breen; Westerly, on land of Truman B. Spooner, deceased, and Northerly, on land of Stephen Burdick, or however otherwise bounded, being the same premises conveyed to said Tilley by James D. Horgan; said property being all that was granted by said Mortgage Deed, which deed is hereby made part hereof, and said assignees hereby give notice that they intend to bid for said property at said sale thereof.

CHARLES E. PECKHAM,
JOHN NELSON.

Newport, March 27th, 1902—3-29-3w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the estate of ANN GERRICK, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

JEREMIAH P. MAHONEY,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., Feb. 22, 1902—2-22-7w

It Pleases the Woman Who Bakes the Bread.

It works so easily, heats so quickly, it is actually a pleasure to work with

THE CRAWFORD RANGE.

It does just what you want it to every time—no such thing as a poor oven. The new check damper regulates the oven heat just exactly as you want it, instantly. No other range has half so much to recommend it.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS.

A. C. TITUS CO.,

225-229 THAMES STREET. NEWPORT, R. I.

OUR NEW LINE OF

INGRAIN CARPETS

Have arrived and are on exhibition in our Showrooms.

WILLIAM C. COZZENS & CO.,
138 THAMES STREET.

NEWPORT TRUST CO.

CAPITAL PAID IN - - -	$300,000 00
SURPLUS - - - - - -	120,000 00

Opens for Business at the Banking Rooms of the Industrial Trust Company, Newport, Monday, February 3, 1902, at 9 o'clock A. M.

A general Banking and Trust business will be conducted.
Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.
Certificates of deposit issued at agreed rate of interest for moneys not subject to check.
Trustees, Executors, Administrators, etc., depositing the funds of their estates with this Company are exempt by law from all personal liability.
Every facility and accommodation consistent with conservative banking will be extended to our customers.
Correspondence and interviews invited.

BUSINESS AND PERSONAL ACCOUNTS ARE SOLICITED.

OFFICERS:

FREDERICK TOMPKINS, President. ANGUS McLEOD, Vice President.
THOMAS P. PECKHAM, Treasurer and Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

GEORGE F. BAKER, EDWARD J. BERWIND, SAMUEL P. COLT, GEORGE G. DE WITT, HENRY F. ELDRIDGE, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, GEORGE G. HAVEN, JEREMIAH W. MORTON, THOMAS A. LAWTON, LEWIS CASS LEDYARD, E. ROLLINS MORSE, LEVI P. MORTON, ANGUS McLEOD, CHARLES L. F. ROBINSON, WILLIAM G. ROELKER, THOMAS F. RYAN, JACOB H. SCHIFF, JAMES STILLMAN, W. C. SCHERMERHORN, HENRY A. C. TAYLOR, FREDERICK TOMPKINS, HAMILTON McK. TWOMBLY, GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, JAMES T. WOODWARD.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY ADMINISTRATRIX.

BY VIRTUE and in execution of the authority to me given in a certain decree, entered the 3d day of March, A. D. 1902, by the Court of Probate of the Town of New Shoreham, in the State of Rhode Island, there will be sold by the undersigned at public auction, in the said Town of New Shoreham, on the premises next hereinafter described, on WEDNESDAY, April 30th, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.,

All the right, title and interest which Simon R. Sheffield, deceased, had at the time of his death in and to the following real estate, situated in the said Town of New Shoreham: that portion of the "Sheffield Farm," so called, lying West of the highway, and bounded as follows: Easterly, on the highway; Northerly, on land of H. A. Ball; Westerly, partly on and including Skippers Island Pond, and partly on the West Beach, and Southerly, on land of H. A. Ball, containing forty-nine acres, more or less (not including in said area Skippers Island Pond), with a dwelling house and other improvements thereon; said land being subject, however, to the dower of the widow of said Simon R. Sheffield, except the two lots in the Northeast corner of the said farm, containing together fifteen 44-100 acres,

and at

10.30 o'clock A. M.

On the same day and on the premises next hereinafter described: that certain tract of land known as the "Ministers Lot," containing twenty three 33-100 acres more or less and bounded North Westerly, on the highway; Northerly, partly on land of John C. Champlin and partly on land of Ira H. Littlefield; Easterly on land of Margaret M. Bonnell and Southerly, partly on land of H. A. Ball, partly on the estate of Ezra Smith and partly on the estate of the late Mrs. Miller which land is subject to the dower of the widow of said Simon R. Sheffield.

and at

11 o'clock a. m.

on the same day, on the premises next hereinafter described, a certain tract of land known as the "Hunley Lot," containing one and 13-100 acres, more or less, with a dwelling house thereon, bounded as follows, viz: Westerly and Northerly, on land of H. A. Ball; Easterly, on land of Hezekiah and Frank Mitchell; and Southerly, on land of Jeremiah Littlefield, Jr., which land is subject to the dower of the widow of said Simon R. Sheffield.

and at

11:30 o'clock a. m.

on the same day, on the premises next hereinafter described, that certain tract of land known as the "Peckham Farm" west of the highway, (excepting the grave yard therefrom containing 25-100 acres more or less) bounded Easterly, on the highway; Southerly, on a public road; Westerly, on a public road; and Northerly, partly on a pond and partly on land of S. M. Rose; containing fifty 70-100 acres more or less excluding the lot belonging to the estate of Mrs. E. H. Champlin within said bounds.

The two lots on the east adjoining the Main Road, containing twelve 41-100 acres being subject to the dower of the widow of said Simon R. Sheffield, or however otherwise the said several lots may be bounded, measured or described.

FLORENCE M. SHEFFIELD,
Administratrix.

Newport, March 22, 1902—3-29-5w.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 17, A. D. 1902.

NATHANIEL Peckham, the Administrator with the will annexed, on the estate of

ANN SARAH PECKHAM,

Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court for examination and allowance, his first and final account with the estate of said deceased.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of April, next, A. D. 1902, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-22 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate Middletown, R. I., March 17, A. D. 1902.

CORNELIA A. BARKER, the Administratrix on the estate of

HERBERT BARKER,

late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court her first and final account therewith, and thereon prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of April next, A. D. 1902, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-22 Probate Clerk.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of her minor son, STEPHEN RAYMOND DeBLOIS, has given bond to said Court and duly qualified herself as such Guardian. All persons having claims against the estate of said Stephen Raymond DeBlois, are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

SARAH H. DeBLOIS,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 22, 1902—3-22-7w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Middletown, R. I., Guardian of the person and estate of her minor son, SETH DeBLOIS, has given bond to said Court and duly qualified herself as such Guardian. All persons having claims against the estate of said Seth DeBlois, are hereby notified to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted thereto will make payment to the undersigned.

SARAH H. DeBLOIS,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 22, 1902—3-22-7w

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administratrix on the estate of JOHN NELSON HOWARD, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to her or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

ELIZABETH S. HOWARD,
Administratrix.

Newport, R. I., March 8th, 1902—3-8.

She has appointed William P. Sheffield, Jr., of No. 221 Thames street Newport, R. I., her agent.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., executor of the last will and testament of MARGARET A. MAHER late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against the estate of said deceased to present them to him or file the same in the office of the Clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

MICHAEL A. McCORMICK,
Executor.

Newport, R. I., March 8th, 1902—3-8.

Fall River Line.

For New York, the South and West.

Steamers PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM in commission. A fine orchestra on each.

LEAVE NEWPORT—Week days only, 6:35 p. m.; Returning, from New York steamers leave Pier 18, North River, foot of Warren street, week days only, at 6:30 p. m., touch at Newport; due there 2:15 a. m.; remaining there until 3:15 a. m., before proceeding to Fall River.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Dispatch Express office, 272 Thames street, J. I. Greene, Ticket Agent.

J. N. KING, Agent, Newport, R. I.
O. H. TAYLOR, General Pass'r Agent, N. Y.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 3, 1902.

Estate of Chloe C. Perry.

HERBERT S. MILLIKIN Administrator of the estate of Chloe C. Perry, late of New Shoreham, deceased, presents his petition in writing, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the debts which said deceased owed, the expense of her funeral and of settling her estate according to law; that said deceased at the time of her death was seized and possessed of a certain piece of land situated in the central part of the town of New Shoreham, containing about one quarter of an acre, bounded Northerly, Easterly, and Southerly, on land of John B. Payne, late deceased, and Westerly, on land of the heirs of Aaron C. Perry.

And further representing that it is advantageous to those interested therein that the whole of said estate be sold. And praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized and empowered to sell the whole of said estate to make up the deficiency of the personal property for the purposes aforesaid with incidental charges and said petition is received and referred to the 7th day of April, 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m. at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
3-22 Clerk.

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., March 3, 1902.

Estate of Albert B. Dodge.

HERBERT S. MILLIKIN, Administrator on the estate of Albert B. Dodge, late of New Shoreham, deceased, presents his petition representing the present condition of said estate, and praying that said estate may be settled pursuant to Sec. 22 of Chapter 215, of the General Laws of Rhode Island and without the appointment of commissioners.

Said petition is received and referred to the 7th day of April, 1902, at 3 o'clock p. m., at the Town Hall in said New Shoreham, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested to appear at said hearing, by advertisement for fourteen days, once a week in the *Newport Mercury.*

EDWARD P. CHAMPLIN,
3-22 Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 10th day of March A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Andrew K. McMahon, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

JOHN F. HUDSON,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury,* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
3-15 Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 10th day of March A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of William P. Sheffield, Jr., of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of

ELIZABETH W. VERNON,

late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 31st day of March, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the *Newport Mercury* once a week at least, for fourteen days.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD,
3-15 Probate Clerk.

Court of Probate, Middletown, R. I., March 17, A. D. 1902.

WILLIAM SPOONER, the Executor of the last will and testament of

CYNTHIA A. PECKHAM,

Widow, late of said Middletown, deceased, presents to this Court for examination and allowance, his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, which account contains a credit of the proceeds from the sale of real estate formerly belonging to said deceased and authorized to be sold by her said will.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to the Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in said Middletown, on Monday, the twenty-first day of April next, A. D. 1902, at one o'clock p. m., and that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week at least, in the *Newport Mercury.*

ALBERT L. CHASE,
3-22 Probate Clerk.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.

March 15, 1902

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, Administratrix of the estate of WILLIAM P. BALL, late of said New Shoreham, deceased, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them to the undersigned or file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof, and those indebted thereto to make payment to the undersigned.

SARAH E. BALL,
3-22 Administratrix.

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of GWENDOLYN WHIPPLE, minor, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

PEMBERTON HARE POWEL,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 22, 1902—3-22-7w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of MARY E. RONAYNE, of full age, of Newport, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to

NELLIE B. RONAYNE,
Guardian.

Newport, R. I., March 22, 1902—3-22-7w